FBIS DAILY REPORT

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REAGAN AFGHANISTAN WEAPONS DECISION 'INTERVENTION'

AU112057 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 11 Mar 81

["Defiance Against Good Will"--by BTA observer Dimitur Shishamov]

[Text] Sofia, 11 Mar (BTA)--President Reagan made public the U.S. decision to render help to the counter-revolutionary [word indistinct] in Afghanistan by supplying them with American-made weapons.

In fact the American president made public the official decision of the United States to continue already in the open its armed interference in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Because this interference, so far attemptedly denied by Washington, is continuing for the third year in succession. [sentence as received]

With the declaration of President Reagan the United States added to its policy another act of brutal intervention in the internal affaris of other countries and of trampling upon the elementary norms of the international law and the UN regulations.

President Reagan's decision will impede the efforts aimed at a just, peaceful and political settling of the issues connected with Afghanistan, and all this immediately after Mr Leonid Brezhnev's new and constructive proposals for such a settling made at the 26th CPSU Congress. Goodwill was countered with defiance.

The Soviet Union has stated repeatedly that it is ready to pull out its limited military contingent from Afghanistan to a request of the Afghan Government, immediately after the halting of the interference from without. President Reagan is stating now that this interference will not only stop, but will continue unconcealed and will be mounted respectively.

It could not be expected that the open and escalated interference of the United States in the internal affairs of Afghanistan will succeed in toppling the democratic regime, in restoring the old reactionary one of feudal oppression and in liquidating the achievements of the Afghan revolution. The stepped-up American interference can only impede and slow down the peaceful political settling of the issues connected with Afghanistan and to introduce new elements of deterioration in Soviet-American relations, of deterioration of the international political climate.

Obviously this is the goal of the United States.

This will probably answer someone's interests but not the interests of the Afghan people, of the world peace and security.

DOYNOV RECEIVES VISITING SERBIAN ECONOMIC OFFICIAL

AU111525 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] Ognyan Doynov, chairman of the Bulgarian Industrial-Economic Association, has received Milojko Veljovic, president of the Economic Chamber of the Socialist Republic of Serbia. Petur Rusev, chairman of the Bulgarian trade-industrial chamber, also attended the businesslike talks.

Cooperation Protocol

AU112059 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] Sofia, 11 Mar (BTA)--Last year trade between Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Serbia amounted to 160 million dollars, which constituted 44 percent of the total trade between Bulgaria and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. It is expected that trade between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia will exceed 3 billion dollars in the next five years, which is two and a half times more than it was in the seventh five-year period (1976-1980).

As a result of the three-day talks here between a delegation of the Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, led by Mr Peter Rusev, chairman of the Chamber, and the economic chamber of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, led by Mr Milojko Veljovic, chairman of the Chamber, a protocol was signed here today for cooperation in agriculture, especially in the food and tobacco industry.

Concrete projects for the foundation of a Bulgaro-Yugoslav branch association were discussed. Special attention was paid to problems related to the preparation and holding of a Bulgarian exhibition in Belgrade.

During his Bulgarian visit, Mr Veljovic was received by Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and by Mr Ognyan Doynov, chairman of the Bulgarian Industrial Economic Association.

ANNIVERSARY OF COUNTRY'S LIBERATION CELEBRATED

AU112029 [Editorial Report] On 3 March Sofia Domestic Service carries in its newscasts brief reports on celebrations in Bulgaria devoted to the 103d anniversary of the country's liberation from the "Ottoman Yoke." A 3-4 minute report on a celebration held on Shipka Peak was broadcast in the 1000 GMT newscast noting that Maj Gen Valery Zanagov, Soviet military attache to Bulgaria, attended the celebration. At 1830 GMT a 5-minute report is carried on a military memorial ceremony held in Sofia on the anniversary of Bulgaria's liberation, which was attended by Dobri Dzhurov, Peko Takov and Col Gen Khachik Ambaryan, representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member countries to the Bulgarian People's Army. Similar celebrations are reported held in Stara Zagora and Pleven.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO on 4 March carries on page two a report on the military memorial ceremony held in Sofia mentioned above. Also reported on page two is a wreath-laying ceremony in Sofia at the monument of the liberators of Bulgaria in National Assembly Square in Sofia, which was attended by Dobri Dzhurov and Peko Takov. On the same page it is also reported that Dobri Dzhurov attended a 3 March celebration at the People's Army House in Sofia.

The other Bulgarian dailies carry shorter reports on the anniversary celebrations in Bulgaria.

ZHIVKOV ATTENDS ARMY PARTY CONFERENCE 11 MARCH

AU111150 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] On 11 March in Sofia's Georgi Kirkov Hall, the 14th all-army party conference took place. It was attended by Todor Zhikov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman. Col Gen Kiril Kosev, head of the Main Political Administration of the Bulgarian People's Army, read an introductory report in which he stressed the need for perfecting the style of work and leadership on the part of the commanders, the political organs and organizations in increasing the combat ability and combat readiness of the Bulgarian People's Army.

Dzhurov Statement

AU111507 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] The 14th all-army party conference, which is being held in Sofia, continued its work. Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, made an extensive and analytic statement on the successes achieved and on the problems facing the commanders, political organs and party organizations.

BCP DAILY EDITORIAL VIEWS FORTHCOMING CONGRESS

AU111741 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 9 Mar 81 p 1

[Editorial: "The People Are the Party's Source of Strength"--capitalized passages published in widespaced type]

[Text] One of our party's most characteristic traits is its profound and indissoluble links with the people. Those links were strong in the past, during the epoch of armed struggle, when freedom was achieved at the cost of great sacrifices--when our people's most valuable and most cherished sons and daughters gave their lives for freedom. Now these relations are even stronger; they are the determining factor in the comprehensive sociopolitical atmosphere reigning in our country. They are the basic factor of that life which we are building and of which we are proud.

The preparations for the 12th BCP Congress are a new manifestation of the unity existing between party and people. This fact is confirmed by the tremendous working and political upsurge characterizing our country, by the remarkable new achievements in socialist competition that are being accomplished by our working people. This fact is also confirmed by the people's great political involvement, by their mass participation in the party-wide and nationwide discussion of all basic problems concerning our socialist development.

Nowadays the working people are discussing the theses of the 12th BCP Congress all over the country--in brigades, workshops, enterprises, agroindustrial complexes, as well as in scientific institutions. Opinions are being expressed and proposals are being sumitted. This frank discussion is a new manifestation of the people's great trust in the party's Marxist-Leninist policy based on the principles of the April plenum.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov stated as follows in this connection: "All-party and nationwide discussions about the state and development of our country in building a mature, socialist society--this is something which only a strong, mature and self-confident party, a party which is strongly united with the people, can afford. Such is the situation of our party on the eve of its 12th congress."

THE BCP HAS ALWAYS ASKED THE PEOPLE'S EVIDENCE, IT HAS ALWAYS RELIED ON THE PEOPLE'S COLLECTIVE THOUGHT AND WISDOM. WHENEVER THE PARTY HAS DEVELOPED ITS POLITICAL LINE AND HAS RESOLVED IMPORTANT PROBLEMS OF ITS WORK AND STRUGGLE, IT HAS ALWAYS TURNED TO THE PEOPLE FOR ADVICE, IT HAS ALWAYS CONSULTED THE WORKING MASSES. THIS IS QUITE NATURAL, BECAUSE THE PARTY IS THE OFFSPRING AND AT THE SAME TIME THE POLITICAL VANGUARD OF THE WORKERS CLASS AND THE WORKING PEOPLE. THE PARTY IS AN INSEPARABLE PART OF THE PEOPLE AND THEIR POLITICAL VANGUARD AS WELL. THE PARTY HAS NO OTHER INTERESTS EXCEPT THE PEOPLE'S INTERESTS. IT HAS NO OTHER GOAL THAN THE PEOPLE'S WELL-BEING AND HAPPINESS.

From the very beginnings of its development our party has been submitting questions on the agenda of its congresses to the people's discussion. This style of work developed in the years of the long struggle against bourgeois domination and was pursued and further developed in the years of building socialism and particularly in the period of the April plenum, which is the most fruitful and prosperous period of our building socialism. Without going too far back into the past we will point out the fact that the party program on socialist construction, the draft project of the new Constitution of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the documents of the 11th BCP Congress and those of the national party conference, etc were submitted to nationwide discussion. This Leninist style of work, which has already become a deeply rooted tradition, is also characteristic of the high political standards of preparations for the 12th BCP Congress. The communists and working people are making their invaluable contribution to the nationwide discussion on the draft theses of the 12th BCP Congress. They are doing it in a spirit of sincere concern, with thoroughness and with a great sense of responsibility.

The party and people are facing the accomplishment of a great historical tas' today. Plans for an entire decade are being mapped out in advance. It is, however, quite obvious, that such tasks cannot be thoroughly and correctly accomplished without the collective thought and wisdom of the workers class, of the agricultural toilers, of the people's intelligentsia and of the entire people. Hence, the tremendous importance of a nationwide discussion on the draft theses of the 12th BCP Congress. HENCE, THE NECESSITY FOR OUR PARTY, STATE, ECONOMIC AND PUBLIC ORGANS, FROM BOTTOM TO TOP AND FROM TOP TO BOTTOM, TO DEVOTE THEIR GREATEST ATTENTION TO THE DISCUSSION OF THE DRAFT THESES AND TO THE COMMUNISTS' AND WORKING PEOPLE'S CRITICAL REMARKS AND PROPOSALS, AS WELL AS TO DISPLAY A GREAT SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY IN DEALING WITH THESE REMARKS AND PROPOSALS, AND TO CONSIDER THE DISCUSSION OF THE THESES AS A FIRST-RATE AND MOST IMPORTANT TASK OF THE CURRENT POLITICAL SITUATION.

There is no doubt that our party organization and organs have accumulated considerable experience in discussing basic problems of our development and in dealing with the proposals and critical remarks submitted by the working people. THE TASK NOW IS TO FURTHER DEVELOP THE ESSENCE AND TO EVEN MORE PERFECT THE ORGANIZATIONAL FORMS AND METHODS OF THIS WORK. This is why it would be expedient for the party, state, economic and social leading bodies, in discussing the draft theses, not only to explain their significance, their essense and goals, but also to PROPOSE concrete measures for their prompt and practical implementation, and for the prompt and practical implementation of the new approach, the new tenets and tasks laid down in the aforementioned document. The goal now is to see to it that every proposal, critical remark and question, submitted by the working people, should be answered, evaluated, attended to and practically implemented.

It is hardly necessary to stress the tremendous political significance of those tasks in further expanding socialist democracy, in actively, widely and genuinely involving the communists and all working people in developing and practically implementing party policy in building a developed socialist society. It is necessary to achieve an organization of work likely to truly ensure the comprehensive utilization of these enormous values, represented by the people's opinions and proposals, submitted and expressed during the discussion on the November plenum documents, as well as at accountability-election meet meetings and conferences.

That is why it is necessary TO LIST ALL PROPOSALS AND CRITICAL REMARKS THAT ARE BEING SUBMITTED, AT ALL LEVELS--IN BAISC PARTY ORGANIZATIONS, IN MUNICIPAL PARTY COMMITTEES, AND IN OKRUG PARTY COMMITTEES. In order to ensure a timely and efficient response, the party, state and public organs must list only those issues directly concerning them and which they are competent to resolve. Proposals affecting the competence and duties of the central departments, or pertaining to the text of the draft theses must be further dispatched to the departments themselves, or to the BCP Central Committee.

What deserves main attention in organizing this work?

It is known that, along with discussing the addenda made to the draft theses, practical questions are being submitted concerning implementation of the plan, or implementation of production and social programs, as well as questions pertaining to satisfying the collectives' material and cultural needs. Most of the questions and proposals are of such a character. This is quite natural, as the working people are most clearly aware of and most familiar with the problems of their respective brigades, enterprises, agroindustrial complexes and their own towns and villages. They know best about the existing shortcomings and difficulties and they know how to overcome them.

THE NECESSITY FOR THE RESPECTIVE ORGANS PROMPTLY AND WITHOUT DELAY TO ENGAGE IN PRACTICAL RESOLUTION OF THE AFOREMENTIONED PROBLEMS IS THE MAIN AND BASIC FACTOR TODAY. THIS IS THE MOST IMPORTANT SECTOR UPON WHICH THE WORK OF PARTY, STATE AND PUBLIC ORGANS AND ORGANIZATIONS SHOULD CONCENTRATE IN CONNECTION WITH PREPARING FOR THE 12TH BCP CONGRESS.

What we need is not pomposity and noisy advertising. What we need is concrete and businesslike work for immediate practical implementation of the working people's proposals and critical remarks. It is not just the party organs that bear great responsibility in this respect, but also the Council of Ministers, the branch and functional ministries and departments, and the people's councils have their share of responsibility in this respect. They must cope with these tasks and create the necessary prerequisites to solve unsettled problems. These activities and responsibilities stem from the tenets and criteria contained in Comrade Todor Zhivkov's memorandum and approved by the BCP Central Committee November plenum as a program of comprehensive pre-congress preparations.

It is quite obvious that implementing the counterplan indexes and consistently solving the people's vitally important issues combined with better covering the people's material and intellectual needs is the best way of preparing ourselves for the 12th BCP Congress. This is the only correct and possible party approach to pre-congress preparations. There can be no other criterion than practical results in all activities.

Of course, practical implementation of the problems requires more time. In these cases, however, the respective, competent organs must establish weekly and monthly timetables to settle the problems and must brief the working people on the measures envisaged to be adopted in that respect. It would be correct to introduce periodical evaluations of cadres entrusted with settling the problems.

THE MUNICIPAL AND OKRUG PARTY COMMITTEES, THE BASIC PARTY ORGANIZATIONS ARE THE HEART AND SOUL OF THIS TREMENDOUSLY IMPORTANT TASK AND MUST DEVOTE ALL THEIR EFFORTS TO IT. They are entrusted with listing the proposals of the working people and must ensure the necessary state of organization and control for their timely implementation by state economic and public organs and organizations. Comprehensive efforts on the part of the political and social organizations are also necessary in this respect, however.

The Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BNAU] can play an important role in accomplishing the new tasks facing our agriculture. In their character and significance they are revolutionary tasks. The Fatherland Front must take advantage of its great opportunities by trying to expand and further develop true democracy in our society, to perfect the socialist way of life and to ensure the normal functioning of the comprehensive self-sufficiency system. The Bulgarian trade unions can greatly contribute to further consolidating the relations between the party and the working people in the struggle to implement production and social programs, improve work and daily life conditions of workers and employees and improve their living standards. The tasks of the Komsomol in training the young generation and in promoting the young people's self-implementation in life also involve great responsibility.

In discussing the draft theses we must stress the role of the mass media. Their task is now not only to reveal the importance of the draft theses, but also to become a nationwide rostrum for the opinions and proposals of the people, as well as to observe how the respective organs promptly and practically resolve all problems and implement proposals. The present task of the mass media is to propagate positive experience and to boldly criticize those who are directly responsible for shortcomings and weaknesses.

The pre-congress atmosphere is being felt throughout the country. In a businesslike and creative atmosphere the working people are discussing all problems, are submitting proposals, are adopting decisions, and are inspired by the common aspiration to further develop our socialist society, to even more strengthen the country's social and economic power and to raise the people's material and cultural standards, as well as further to improve their prosperity. IN THIS ATMOSPHERE OF BROAD SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY, THE UNITY AND COHESION OF THE PEOPLE ARE STRENGTHENING EVEN MORE ON THE BASIS OF THE PARTY'S LENINIST APRIL POLICY. THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT THE DECISIONS OF THE 12TH BCP CONGRESS WILL REPRESENT A FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF THAT POLICY, WHICH IS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE OBJECTIVE NEEDS OF THE STRUGGLE TO BUILD A MATURE SOCIALIST SOCIETY IN OUR COUNTRY.

FILM BASED ON DRAGOYCHEVA MEMOIRS COMPLETED

AU120949 Sofia BTA in English 0827 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Text] Sofia, 12 Mar (BTA)--A three-series documentary, based on the memoirs of Tsola Dragoycheva has been shot. Mrs Tsola Dragoycheva is member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party. Her book "Command of t.e Duty" was published 3 years ago when it won immense popularity. Recently it went through a second edition. The authoress tells of the most important events in the revolutionary struggle of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Bulgarian people and of her personal experience in the 1919-1948 period.

The legandary life of Mrs Tsola Dragoycheva is the true history of the Bulgarian Communist Party. She was born in 1898. She has been member of the party since 1919. She participated in the September antifascist uprising in 1923 and worked in the military organization of the party. In 1937 she became member of the Central Committee of the party and in 1940, member of the Politburo of the CC and organizational secretary of the underground Bulgarian Communist Party. Twice she had been sentenced to death. She has been in prison and in concentration camps.

In the film, Mrs Tsola Dragoycheva herself tells of her life of hardship against a background of rich documentary material. The first series covers the 1919-1941 period, the second, the period of armed antifascist resistance and the third, the years following the victory of the socialist revolution, when Mrs Dragoycheva worked on various posts of high rank and responsibility.

The film is a skillful combination of Mrs Dragoycheva's personal charm as a narrator and the specific methods of the documentary cinema.

STATE COUNCIL ISSUES DECREE ON DIPLOMATIC CHANGES

AU060939 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 3 Mar 81 p 2

[Text] The State Council has issued a decree on relieving Stefan Georgiev Mitev from his duties as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the Kingdom of Jordan and on appointing Georgi Yankov Georgiev to this post. The same decree relieves Boyko Georgiev Dimitrov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the Republic of Cuba, from his duties as ambassador extraordinary and penipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the Republic of Panama. Kiril Zlatkov Nikolov is appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the Republic of Panama in his place.

At the same time Boyko Georgiev Dimitrov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Cuba is appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the Republic of Granada.

BRIEFS

SOFIA ACCOUNTABILITY CONFERENCE--The 11th accountability-election conference of the Sofia Okrug BCP organization closed today. "In his speech to the delegates, Comrade Dobri Dzhurov dwelt on the successes achieved by the communists and all working people in the socioeconomic development of the okrug. He pointed out that the Sofia Okrug BCP organization has asserted itself as an organization capable of leading and involving the working people in implementing the great tasks in the sector of science, culture and education." At its first plenum, the newly elected party okrug committee reelected Nikolay Dyulgerov as its first secretary. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 9 Mar 81 AU]

LUKANOV IN GABROVO--The 11th Gabrovo Okrug party accountability-election conference has been held in Gabrovo. Andrey Lukanov attended the conference. Trifon Paghov, first secretary of the Gabrovo Okrug party committee, read a report on the successes of the Gabrovo Okrug achieved within the past 5-year plan. [Sofia Domestic Serivce in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 5 Mar 81 AU]

DYULGEROV IN TOLBUKHIN--Petur Dyulgerov has attended the Tolbukhin Okrug party accountability-election conference in Tolbukhin. Dimitur Dimitrov, first secretary of the Tolbukhin Okrug party committee, read a report emphasizing the rapid rates of development in all spheres of okrug material production. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 5 Mar 81 AU]

TODOR BOZHINOV IN PLOVDIV--The 23d accountability-election conference of the Plovdiv Okrug party organization has ended. Todor Bozhinov attended the conference and noted in his speech that the achievements of the Plovdiv Okrug were further evidence of the vital and creative meaning of the party's April line. After positively assessing the success of the Plovdiv Okrug, he stressed that during the past 5 years the Plovdiv party organization has made a further step in developing its multifaceted leading role. Ivan Panev was reelected first secretary of the Plovdiv Okrug party committee. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 10 Mar 81 AU]

STAMEN STAMENOV IN SILISTRA--The 11th accountability-election conference of the Silistra Okrug party organization was held in Silistra today. Stamen Stamenov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of metallurgy and mineral resources, delivered a speech. Georgi Kardashev was reelected first secretary of Silistra Okrug party committee. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 10 Mar 81 AU]

MILKO BALEV IN LOVECH--The 11th accountability-election conference of the Lovech Okrug party organization was held in Lovech today. Milko Balev conveyed greetings to those present on behalf of the BCP Central Committee. In his speech, Balev highly assessed the work of the okrug party organization and the okrug party committee. Touching on the forthcoming tasks, he emphasized the importance for implementing the comprehensive program for concentration and specialization of production, for successfully introducing the new economic mechanism, for increasing the production of mass consumer goods and for fully utilizing the mountain and submontane pastures so that okrug cattle breeding could be developed. Petur Balevski was reelected first secretary of Lovech Okrug party committee. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 10 Mar 81 AU]

BONEV IN SLIVEN--The 11th accountability-election conference of the Sliven Okrug party organization was held in Sliven today. Vladimir Bonev attended the conference, and emphasized in his speech that the concern and anxiety of the okrug communists regarding unsolved tasks is a guarantee for the further successes of the okrug working people. He emphasized that the Sliven Okrug party organization has always been a stronghold of the party, and now it is unified and rallied around the BCP Central Committee April line. Velichko Petrov was reelected first secretary of the Sliven Okrug party committee. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 10 Mar 81 AU]

LILOV IN BLAGOEVGRAD--The 27th accountability-election conference of the okrug party organization ended in Blagoevgrad today. Comrade Aleksandur Lilov attended the conference and conveyed greetings on behalf of the BCP Central Committee and Todor Zhivkov. He also spoke on the role of the April line in the party's development and emphasized the historic service of Todor Zhivkov in this respect. Vladimir Sandev was reelected first secretary of Blagoevgrad Okrug party committee. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 11 Mar 81 AU]

FILIPOV IN BURGAS--The 11th accountability-election conference of the okrug party organization has ended in Burgas. Grisha Filipov delivered a speech and conveyed greetings to the working people for the great successes achieved in Burgas Okrug. He said that the decisions of the present accountability-election conference will strongly affect the okrug through intensifying the work for further raising the people's living standards. Nikolay Zhishev was reelected first secretary of the Burgas Okrug party committee. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 11 Mar 81 AU]

KARADZHOV IN VRATSA--The 23d accountability-election conference of the Vratsa Okrug party organization has ended its work. Stoyan Karadzhov attended the conference and delivered a speech. Nano Lalov was reelected first secretary of Vratsa Okrug party committee. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 11 Mar 81 AU]

POLISH ZBOWID DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PRAGUE

AU121124 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Mar 81 p 2

[CTK report in column "International Contacts"]

[Text] A 3-member delegation of the Polish Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy [ZBOWID], led by Wlodzimierz Sokorski, chairman [as published] of its Supreme Council, arrived on Tuesday in Prague at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Union of Anti-Fascist Fighters. At the airport, the delegation was welcomed by Lt Gen Jaroslav Masek, acting deputy chairman of the Federal Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Union of Anti-Fascist fighters. Division Gen Henryk Michalowski, military and air force attache of the Embassy of the Polish People's Republic in the CSSR, was present at the welcome.

COMMENTATORS CRITICIZE SOLIDARITY ACTIONS

Lodz 'Back to Normal'

LD111250 Prague CTK in English 1140 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Mar (CETEKA correspondent)--The situation in Lodz where the local branch of the so-called independent trade union "Solidarity" staged a one-hour "warning strike" on Tuesday is back to normal after an agreement signed reached between the union and the regional public security authorities.

"Solidarity" leaders called off the general strike which they planned for Thursday.

Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski met here last night with the chairman of the coordinating commission of the branch trade unions Albin Szyszka, to discuss relations between the government and the trade unions. They agreed that conflict situations and disputes should be solved by negotiations and agreements. Jaruzelski said that for its program of economic improvement, the government needs active cooperation of the branch unions.

He also discussed the same issues with Lech Walesa, chairman of the Coordinating Commission of "Solidarity", and called on its members to participate actively in efforts to eliminate the existing difficulties and to restore the normal rate of production in Poland.

Solidarity: 'Political Goals'

LD111748 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] Commenting on those who instigate tension in Poland, Radio Prague's analyst Stepan Babiak says that Tuesday's so-called warning strike in Lodz indicates that tension is growing. By violating the government's 3-month strike moratorium the Walesa-headed unions again demonstrated their unwillingness to contribute to Poland's socialist regeneration process. They chose rather an obvious pretext: protesting against the reduction of the staff of a hospital of the Interior Ministry in Lodz where five employees were given notice. When the so-called Solidarity organization had objections, the management of the hospital was willing to postpone the notices and to place the whole matter into the hands of labor court.

The Walesa-headed unions ignored this decision and staged a 1-hour strike. The Solidarity organization at Radom also threatens to strike. Here the pretext is the demand to dismiss the manager of an industrial plant in (?Skrzynsk). Moreover, continues our analyst, there are provocative political demands such as attempts to decide who will or will not be regional secretary of Poland's United Workers' Party.

It is hardly surprising that support for identical trends was expressed on Tuesday by the illegal congress of what is called Village Solidarity: its representatives maintaining they were a nonpolitical organization but at the same time putting forth ultimatum-like political demands.

It is, thus, obvious that the past several dozen days that have elapsed since the new government took over and proclaimed a 10-point program of socialist regeneration were used by the leaders of the Walesa-headed unions for preparing new provocations. Their statements to the effect that they intend to participate in the process of overcoming existing problems have evidently been disproved. Some time ago these forces partly cloaked their endeavors in labor demands, but now political issues are prevailing in their activities.

The Szczecin leadership of Solidarity even went as far as issuing a statement commenting on the speech by Stanislaw Kania at the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. This statement contained views identical with the antisocialist and antipopular tones of subversive radio stations such as the West German Deutsche Welle or the United States run so-called Radio Free Europe.

As can be seen, the activities of the Walesa-headed unions are solely motivated by political goals. This was indicated by Lech Walesa himself who had granted an interview to the Italian journalist Oriana Fallaci for the Washington POST. He said that if a situation arises resulting in the resignation of the government, the Solidarity unions would take the situation in their own hands. Should we recall his statement of a few months ago when he said his unions are not and will never be a political organization, the point is that now Solidarity leaders are openly manifesting their power ambitions. Solidarity has by now become a platform and stage for the active penetration of antisocialist forces and it has so far demonstrated a minimum of constructive efforts in the process of overcoming accumulated difficulties. The motto of Solidarity leaders is: the worse, the better; and this certainly is not a program answering the interests and requirements of Poland's working people.

Walesa's Fallaci Interview

LD112244 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] A compromise agreement was signed in Lodz last night on the basis of which the leaders of Walesa's trade unions cancelled a general strike and the management of the local hospital promised to take back four dismissed employees. The hospital dismissed them a few days ago on the basis of the planned cut in the number of staff.

Lech Walesa gave an interview to Italian journalist Oriana Fallaci for the American paper Washington POST. He said, among other things, that responsibility for governing Poland could be taken over by his trade unions. He said this was not very probable, but possible. If a situation arises in which the current government resigns, they will take the situation in their hands, Walesa said.

Oriana Fallaci asked him further whether he was not too much influenced by the church. She heard, she said, that he never did anything that Cardinal Wyszynski would not agree with. The reply was that Walesa would never do anything against the faith, against the church, and even less against the cardinal, whose help was tremendous.

In the final part of the interview Walesa started attacking the intellectuals in his movement, because, he said, they needed too much time to understand problems and to make decisions. What they discuss for 5 hours I decide in 5 minutes, or 5 seconds, Walesa said. He admitted that in the 38 years of his life he had not read a single book. According to today's reports, Polish Premier Wojciech Jaruselski met in Warsaw the chairman of the branch trade unions consultative commission, Albin Szyszka. Albin Szyszka, on behalf of members of the union, expressed support for the appeal for 90 calm working days. Wojciech Jaruzelski also met Lech Walesa yesterday. He appealed to the members of his union to participate actively in solving the difficulties and for a return to normal production in the country.

Warsaw TV on KPN

LD120942 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0600 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Text] The so-called Confederation for an Independent Poland [KPN] is one of the most reactionary groupings in the Polish People's Republic. Last night, Polish Television broadcast an extensive program about its antistate activity. Frantisek Sojka reports from Warsaw:

[Begin recording] Rabid anticommunism, hatred of the socialist system in Poland, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries--such is the nature, and also, as it were, the political program of the so-called Confederation for an Independent Poland. Yesterday's program on Polish television provided convincing evidence about this organization's antistate activity aiming at the liquidation both of socialism in Poland and of its commitments as an ally. The Confederation for an Independent Poland also has collaborators in some West European countries, for example, the United States, Great Britain and the FRG; they are providing financial and material aid. Particularly telling are the confederation's close contacts with the intelligence transmitter, Free Europe, and with the West German revanchists.

Last night television viewers all over Poland were able to see with their own eyes, so to speak, the kind of people whom the antisocialist forces are trying to depict as political victims to be tried not for their active antistate activity but, allegedly, for their different views. [end recording]

'PARTICIPATION' THEORY, POLISH ANALOGY DISCUSSED

AU111345 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 10 Mar 81 p 5

[Article by Ladislav Hrzal and Pavol Mestan, from Bratislava, in the column "Current Topic": "Whom Does the Theory of Participation Serve? About the Illusion that Monopolies Will Voluntarily Renounce Power"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] Even in the precrisis period, but particularly in the period of the attempted counterrevolution in Czechoslovakia, the rightwing representatives talked about the "participation of at least two parties (the Communist and Social Democratic Parties) in the execution of political power." Their intention was clear: THROUGH THE RENEWED PARTY OF SOCIAL DEMOCRATS, TO TURN THE SITUATION BACK TO THE TIMES PRIOR TO FEBRUARY 1948.

A certain analogy is to be found in the present situation in Poland. The aim of so-called Solidarity free trade unions (which present their antisocialist policy as the interests of the entire Polish workers class) IS--EVEN IF THEY VERBALLY DENY THEIR INTENTIONS--TO PARTICIPATE AT FIRST IN EXECUTING POLITICAL POWER WITH THE PZPR. THEIR INTENTION IS NEVERTHELESS THE SAME: TO REVERSE SOCIALIST DEVELOPMENT IN POLAND.

In the ideology and practice of the current rightwing-oriented social-democratic and socialist parties in capitalist countries, the term participation conceals the endeavor to win the majority of the population--especially the majority of the workers class--for active participation in consolidating state-monopoly capitalism. The bourgeoisie also uses the promotion of the "participation thesis" for covering up the true class nature of the economic situation and the true relations in society. THE ONLY AIM OF THE BOURGEOIS SLOGAN ON PARTICIPATION IS TO MAKE USE OF THE WORKING PEOPLE'S ACTIVITY FOR THE BENEFIT OF STATE-MONOPOLY CAPITALISM, AND TO PUT THE CREATIVE DEVELOPMENT OF EVERY CITIZEN'S PERSONALITY IN ITS SERVICES WITHOUT PROVIDING HIM WITH A REAL OPPORTUNITY FOR EXERTING ANY INFLUENCE. THE ONLY REAL WAY TO LIBERATE LABOR FROM EXPLOITATION IS FOR THE WORKERS CLASS TO ESTABLISH ITS POLITICAL POWER AND TO SOCIALIZE THE PRODUCTION MEANS.

This establishes conditions for the basic values of socialism (for instance, the right to work and social certainties) which thus need not be replaced by slogans on freedom, justice and solidarity in the sense of the theory of "democratic socialism"--slogans showing a class indifference and advocating social reforms. The only feasible path is via the establishment and constant deepening of socialist democracy, through the participation of all working people without exception in the management of the state and other social spheres.

In order to deceive the workers class, the leading rightwing socialists are uniformly preaching the thesis that so-called economic democracy is a means for achieving "pure democracy." And all the time it is exactly the theory of so-called economic democracy--which, according to the social reformists, is expressed in participation--that serves to lull the workers' class awareness and, on the other hand, intensifies class cooperation between the businessmen's representatives and the social-reformist trade unions. The rightwing socialists are emphasizing terms like "economic democracy" and "pure democracy," which are based on past experience, and on "unlimited equal rights" that should establish "economic prosperity."

It is known that the study of state-monopoly capitalism leads to ALL MEASURES AND PROCESSES, WHICH STABILIZE THIS SYSTEM, TURNING AGAINST DEMOCRACY. The largest part of the riches created by the workers class becomes concentrated in the hands of increasingly smaller groups.

Participation may acquire a realistic function only in the instances of established revolutionary tension, when two powers have practically been created (within the framework of a democratic revolution) which are opposed to each other: The political power of capital on the one hand, and the political power of the proletariat on the other (this can also be expressed in the structure of the revolutionary government body); when the representatives of the revolutionary movement combine pressure from above with pressure from below. Under these conditions, when a dual government has been created, participaton is possible; but participation in quite a different sense than that of the bourgeois ideologists and revisionists, with whom participation functions only as a tool for maintaining capitalism.

True and REALISTIC PARTICIPATION IS POSSIBLE ONLY AS A TOOL FOR LIQUIDATING CAPITALISM--IN ORTHER WORDS, AS AN EXPRESSION OF A REVOLUTIONARY CRISIS WHICH DEEPENS THIS REVOLUTIONARY CRISIS; AS AN EXPRESSION OF DUAL GOVERNMENT WHICH IS THE TOOL FOR CHANGING THE DUAL GOVERNMENT, FOR A TAKE-OVER OF POLITICAL POWER BY THE PROLETARIAT AND FOR ESTABLISHING THE DICTATORSHIP OF THE PROLETARIAT. For instance, the program for achieving the masses' participation in production management operates in this form in Lenin's April theses. And in this form, it is bound to the problem of participation--in the only sense possible for a Marxist. That means in a way completely opposite to that encountered among the bourgeois ideologists.

We have here a situation similar to that which was created in Czechoslovakia in the period of transition from the national and democratic revolution to the socialist revolution. Thus, our own experience proves how brilliantly Klement Gottwald applies the ideas of Vladimir Ilich Lenin to our conditions, how deeply he knew the theory and practice of the Russian Bolsheviks.

The aim of attempts to realize the slogan on participation in the socialist countries PROBABLY LIES IN THE THEORY OF DENYING, AND LATER ELIMINATING IN PRACTICE, THE LEADING ROLE OF THE WORKERS CLASS AND ITS VANGUARD, THE COMMUNIST PARTY. Thus, in the arsenal of rightwing-opportunist and revisionist forces, it is one of the means for changing the socialist political system. It is a dangerous weapon in the hands of the counter-revolution.

DAILIES CRITICIZE CHANGED U.S. POSITION ON SEA LAW

RUDE PRAVO: 'Shocked'

AU111521 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Mar 81 p 7

[CTK correspondent Karel Filek New York dispatch: "Hitting Below the Belt; The White House Shocked the Participants of an International Conference"]

[Text] New York, 9 March--The participants in the 10th session of the Third International UN Conference on the Law of the Sea, which opened on Monday in the UN's New York headquarters, were literally shocked by the decision of the Reagan administration to block the conclusion of an international treaty that was to constitute the conference's culmination. The draft treaty was the outcome of 7 years of negotiations in which virtually all countries took part, including those that are not UN members.

The Reagan administration has now instructed its delegation not to sign any document and to wait until the American attitude toward the treaty is "reassessed." In addition, less than 48 hours before the conference opened, the acting head of the American delegation at the conference, George Aldrich, and 6 other delegation members were stripped of their posts. James Malone, the secretary of state's assistant secretary for oceans and international and environmental and scientific affairs, was appointed new chief of the U.S. delegation.

The change in the U.S. attitude toward the Law of the Sea Treaty accomodates the interests of American monopolies, which are behind the whole action.

[Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech on 10 March 198i on page 2 also carries a 150-word CTK Washington dispatch on the same topic, entitled "They Are Torpedoing an Agreement on the Law of the Sea; Changes in the American Delegation on the Eve of the Conference."]

VECERNIK: 'Block' Is Economic

AU121034 Bratislava VECERNIK in Slovak 10 Mar 81 p 2

["(AR)"-signed commentary in the column "Word on Events": "A Step Against the World"]

[Text] The 10th session of the Third International UN Conference on the Law of the Sea, which opened yesterday in New York, was to be the last session in the 7-year marathon of these significant negotiations. However, at the very last moment deep disillusionment replaced the justified optimism connected with the planned signing of the treaty which, for the first time in history, was to determine the comprehensive legal regime on two thirds of the surface of our globe. President Reagan's new American Government has, in fact, decided to block the signing of the agreement.

The negotiations on the Law of the Sea were forced through by the developing states. In this way they wanted to prevent the uncontrollable wheeling-and-dealing of the modern fishing fleets of capitalist states near their shores. In the interests of protecting the wealth of fish, they proposed, and finally pushed through, the establishment of 200-mile economic zones. However, in this way a large part of the seas and oceans landed under the control of individual countries, particularly all the important straits serving maritime navigation. That is why it was necessary to achieve an agreement also in these matters. The last circle of problems, which were discussed the most, concerned the definition of activities on open seas, beyond the economic zones. This mostly concerns deep oceans, which are nevertheless rich in many kinds of raw minerals, including the most precious metals and gold. It remained an open question who might make use of them, and how. Although at the beginning of the negotiations Lyndon Johnson, who was then U.S. president, claimed in connection with the economic zones previously mentioned that the sea riches are a "common heritage of mankind," later Washington began to dissociate itself from such an idea.

Because, in fact, the American monopolies themselves began to extract the sea riches from great depths and wanted to use their technological start for making profit. But the sea riches are truly the riches of everybody, and thus their common utilization was pushed through in the negotiations--particularly the division of profit among all countries, including those without access to the sea.

The Reagan government's decision to block such a solution is thus based primarily on economic reasons. But it is impossible not to see that it is a matter of power interests for the United States, which--in acting from positions of strength in various parts of the world--does not want to be bound by any treaties.

STROUGAL RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR BOTVIN

LD111400 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, received today in Prague Aleksandr Botvin, Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia. In the course of a comradely conversation they discussed some concrete questions concerning the further development and all-round deepening of cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union.

CPCZ GREETS PORTUGUESE CP ON PARTY ANNIVERSARY

AU091444 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Mar 81 p 1

["Z"-signed report: "Greetings Letter on the 60th Anniversary of the Portuguese Communist Party"]

[Text] Prague, 5 Mar--The CPCZ Central Committee sent the Central Committee of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] a greetings letter on the 60th anniversary of the latter's establishment.

During the period of its almost half-a-century-old underground existence, when it had to work under conditions of cruel terror and persecution by the fascist dictatorship, the PCP, the letter says, grew into a powerful political force in the country, a force always consistently defending the working people's interests and their basic rights and demands, a force leading the people's masses in the battle against domestic and world reaction.

The CPCZ Central Committee particularly values the PCP's contribution to the efforts for further consolidating the unity of the international communist and workers movement on the positions of consistent loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Both our parties, the letter stresses, are bound together by a firm class solidarity and traditional cooperation. The CPCZ Central Committee expresses the conviction that this cooperation will continue successfully developing in future.

HUSAK BRIEFS PEOPLE'S PARTY ON CONGRESS

LD111936 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the republic and chairman of the Central Committee of the National Front of the CSSR, received the presidium of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak People's Party, headed by party chairman Frantisek Toman, at Prague Castle today.

Comrade Gustav Husak briefed the leading officials of the Czechoslovak People's Party on the preparations for the 16th CPCZ Congress and acquainted them with the decisive tasks which emanate from the draft of the guidelines for the economic and social development of our country for the years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

In connection with the upcoming elections to the representative bodies, he also spoke about the further development of socialist democracy and the improvement of our political system.

Comrade Gustav Husak emphasized the active participation of the Czechoslovak People's Party in the activities of the National Front, which unites the endeavor of our people in the construction of an advanced socialist society.

He thanked the members and officials of the Czechoslovak People's Party for their socio-economic awareness and stressed that the CPCZ and the whole society appreciate this approach and count on it continuing in the future.

Frantisek Toman informed Comrade Gustav Husak of the participation of the Czechoslovak People's Party in the development of our society in recent years and of the current activities of the party, particularly in the period leading up to the 16th CPCZ Congress. He expressed full and active support for the policy of the CPCZ and for the goals for the further development of our country in the coming 5 years. He also informed Gustav Husak of the proposals of the Czechoslovak People's Party concerning the Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of Czechoslovakia for the Period 1981-85.

The meeting took place in a friendly atmosphere, and the participants expressed broad agreement on the topics discussed.

CPSL SESSION MEETS: LENART SPEAKS ON PARTY

LD112356 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] The CPSL Central Committee met in Bratislava today. It discussed the draft report of the party's Central Committee on the implementation of the decisions of the 15th CPCZ Congress, the resolutions of the CPSL congress on the future tasks of the party in Slovakia as well as certain questions pertaining to the preparation of elections to the representative assemblies.

The session was opened and chaired by Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CPSL Central Committee first secretary. He said that the ordinary congress of the CPSL had been convened by decision of the party's Central Committee of last October to meet on 20 March 1981. He stressed that the 18th CPCZ Central Committee session, which laid down the fundamental orientation of the party for the all-round development of preparations for the 16th CPCZ Congress, had been the political landmark of the pre-congress period. That is why the preparation of the content of annual membership meetings and conferences, as well as the drafting of materials for the CPSL congress had been based on the creative application of the results of this significant session.

Comrade Lenart stressed that under the leadership of the CPCZ Central Committee the CPSL, as a territorial organization of the CPCZ, had contributed its share in a worthy manner to fulfilling the decisions of the party's 15th congress.

Annual membership meetings and conferences, which had added invaluable experience and lessons, had been a major stage in the preparation of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the CPSL congress. They had reviewed the results attained in implementing the line mapped out by the 15th party congress with a critical and demanding approach, while at the same time outlining the tasks and procedure of party organizations and bodies and of all communists in the coming period. They urged an increase in demands, responsibility, efficiency and the quality of all work. The meetings further demonstrated that favorable progress had been made in ideological work in the spirit of the outcome of the 15th CPCZ Central Committee session and the April session of the CPSL Central Committee, but they also pointed to the need for a further improvement in the effectiveness and offensive character of mass-political work, personal and explanatory agitation, as well as economic propaganda.

The annual membership meetings and party conferences contributed to further consolidating ideological, organizational and action unity of the party and to improving the Leninist style of party work.

Comrade Jozef Lenart stressed that preparations for the 16th CPCZ Congress and the CPSL congress had been favorably influenced by the procedure and results of the 26th CPSU Congress, which had become a further landmark in the peace offensive of the Soviet Union. The CPSU had put forward a new peace program to counter hysterical militaristic incitement, increased tension and the arms race: a program based on reason, wisdom and political foresightedness, and containing concrete proposals and assurances that it was not only possible but necessary to preserve world peace, even with two different social systems.

Jozef Lenart pointed out that the CPCZ, in the past and today, found support, inspiration and many lessons in the work of Soviet communists. Comrade Lenart then pointed to the major starting point and fundamental points of view contained in the draft report which the Central Committee will submit to the CPSL congress.

Jozef Lenart, CPSL Central Committee first secretary, devoted the final part of his report to the tasks connected with elections to the representative assemblies at all levels which will be a significant step in the development of our socialist statehood and in deepening socialist democracy.

In connection with the elaboration of new election programs, he stressed that they should be genuine programs of the entire National Front and not only of national committees.

The Central Committee then discussed the draft report of the CPSL Central Committee on the implementation of the decisions of the 15th CPCZ Congress and the resolutions of the CPSL congress. It agreed that it should be submitted to the CPSL congress.

It then approved decisions endorsing the report on the activities of the Presidium, the Secretariat and the commissions of the CPSL Central Committee since the Central Committee session in October 1980, and the draft budget of CPSL bodies and institutions for 1981.

At the end of the last session of the CPSL Central Committee in the current term of office, Comrade Lenart, speaking on behalf of the Presidium and himself, expressed recognition to the members and candidate members of the CPSL Central Committee for their devoted work. He expressed the conviction that the CPSL congress would be a major contribution to the future expansion of our society.

The CPSL Central Committee session ended with the Internationale.

BILAK, HAVLIN ADDRESS CZECH ARTISTS UNIONS

LD111832 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] Representatives of Czechoslovak artistic unions met today with Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and CPCZ Central Committee secretary, and Jozef Havlin, CPCZ Central Committee secretary. Also present at the meeting, which took place in the Palace of Culture in Prague, were Matej Lucan, federal deputy premier; Miroslav Muller, departmental head of the CPCZ Central Committee; Otto Cmolik, departmental head of the CPCZ Central Committee; and Milan Klusak, Czech minister of culture.

In the introductory part of the meeting, Vasil Bilak delivered a speech thanking the artistic unions and artists for their involved work for the success of the policy of our party and our socialist homeland, and also mentioned tasks expected of them in the coming period. He expressed the conviction that Czechoslovak artists, in the spirit of revolutionary traditions, will do everything possible for the successful accomplishment of the tasks to be determined by the 16th CPCZ Congress.

Comrade Vasil Bilak also paid attention to the topical issues of internal and international development.

He highly assessed the historical significance of the 26th CPSU Congress, particularly its peaceful initiative, and stressed the contribution of the CPSU congress to the international communists and workers movement.

Further in his address, Vasil Bilak replied to the questions of the participants in the meeting concerning the current international situation.

In the afternoon, the meeting was addressed by Comrade Josef Havlin.

SECTION OF PRAGUE METRO CLOSED DUE TO FIRE

AU091440 Prague PRACE in Czech 6 Mar 81 p 6

["(STV)"-signed report: "When Will the Metro in the Wenceslas Square Again Become Accessible?"]

[Excerpt] Prague citizens pass the closed entrance to the metro in the middle of Wenceslas Square with a good deal of scepticism. Who knows when they will open it again....

Well, yesterday journalists went there to see how far the repairs have progressed, after the fire that broke out there on 24 January, shortly after 1900. To this very day the investigation into the causes of the fire has not been concluded; neither have the damages been calculated. However, today there is almost no trace of the fire. The vestibule and escalator look as they looked before.

PEOPLE'S CONTROL COMMISSION DISCUSSES FODDER

AU091340 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Mar 81 p 2

[CTK report: "The CSSR People's Control Commission Convened"]

[Text] Prague, 6 Mar (CTK)--At its session Friday, the CSSR People's Control Commission, chaired by Minister-Chairman Frantisek Ondrich, discussed the results of a check-up on the causes of the stagnating bulk fodder production. The control's findings showed that an unsatisfactory state of affairs continues to exist in this sphere. Orientation toward this kind of production from one's own resources should be the basic task of our agriculture, because the greatest reserves lie in bulk fodder.

The CSSR People's Control Commission adopted measures on this item under discussion which commit the appropriate departments to eliminating the ascertained shortcomings and simultaneously leading to ensuring the tasks set by the CSSR Government Presidium's Resolution No 276/1980.

In the presence of Pavol Bahyl, federal minister of general engineering, the People's Control Commission then dealt with the results of a check on selected key building projects which are to be commissioned in 1981 in the Tatra Koprivnice enterprise.

BRIEFS

ENVOY TO GRENADA--CSSR President Gustav Husak appointed Antonin Fernusek, CSSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Grenada. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Mar 81 p 2 AU]

ZAIRE AMBASSADOR'S ARRIVAL--In Prague on 4 March, Vaclav David, deputy chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly and chairman of the Chamber of People, received Makunga Nzau, ambassador of the Republic of Zaire to the CSSR, residing in Berlin, in connection with the latter's taking up his post. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Mar 81 p 2 AU]

SRV EDUCATION MINISTER--In Prague on 4 March, Czech Minister of Education Milan Vondruska received Nguyen Thi Binh, the visiting SRV minister of education. They discussed the main course of cooperation in education in the coming years. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Mar 81 p 2 AU]

WASHINGTON CRITICIZED FOR AID PLANS TO AFGHANS

DW111102 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1441 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan, speaking over the ABC radio and television service yesterday, advocated arms deliveries to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries. Some reports as early as last year said that the United States had been secretly delivering arms to this region. Asked now in the interview whether he is considering any aid to the Afghan rebels, Reagan replied: Yes, arms. This is unequivocal indeed. It is this fact on which Klaus-Dieter Kroeber comments in our magazine:

Official Washington has been flexing its muscles in this respect for several days now. Most martial of all is Secretary of Defense Weinberger, who not only talks of arms deliveries to the Afghan liberation fighters, as he calls them, but also announces an enhancement of the U.S. presence in the entire Middle East region where, as it is generally known, vitally important U.S. interests are supposedly at stake. Meanwhile, none of the diligent U.S. speakers of the past several days and weeks was able to say who really is threatening them.

I am not the only one who considers this a rather strange answer to what the USSR has announced with its voluminous peace program at the 26th CPSU Congress. It is especially for this crisis-shaken Gulf region area that a whole bundle of Soviet proposals exists, recently submitted by Leonid Brezhnev during his India visit.

What we heard from the United States after the party congress offers--after the suggestion of meetings even on a summit level--was that the USSR first should make a gesture of good will before one might come to the round table. And in that context, of course, Afghanistan was brought into play again.

You know, dear listeners, that the attitude of the USSR in this field has been crystal clear from the very outset. The party congress reaffirmed this once again. The presence of Soviet units which are in that country at the request of the government in Kabul will become superfluous, and there would not be any problem to a pullout, if the causes of their dispatch were eliminated. And the causes are the lasting threat to the security of Afghanistan and its neighbors--as you know the USSR has a long, common border there--a threat as a result of intrusion from outside, through constant arms and other support to counterrevolutionary elements which seek to divert Afghanistan from its progressive course.

And now the answer from Washington: No discontinuion of this subversive activity. What they propose to do rather is to continue in full responsibility and quite publicly, as it were, what they had so far sought to do secretly. Such anti-detente announcements, after all, are not mere words. The military activities of the United States around the socialist camp, in fact from South Korea where large-scale U.S. military exercises are currently in progress, up to the Caribbean where the military bludgeon likewise is being brandished, these military activities are well known.

Viewed against this background, the accusations directed against the USSR in connection with the struggle of the people of El Salvador against a clique of murderers in its own country, accusations that the USSR allegedly supplies the arms for the guerrilla fighters, appear all the more grotesque. A white paper the size of tome, intended to prove all this, in the eyes of the international press turned out to be one of the most primitive falsifications CIA experts have fabricated in a long time.

There is no proof of Soviet or Cuban arms deliveries to El Salvador. And this will not be changed even if the threats against Cuba, Nicaragua, and others keep growing in volume, for an amplification in volume actually has never succeeded in substituting for arguments.

So instead, arms deliveries for Afghan counterrevolutionaries. I believe that there is hardly any better way to demonstrate who in our tension-charged world never misses a place or opportunity to fan the conflict situation dangerously and irresponsibly.

VISITING ROMANIAN PREMIER BEGINS OFFICIAL TALKS

Honecker Receives Verdet

LD111420 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1300 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] Berlin, 11 Mar (ADN)--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, received for friendly talks on Wednesday at the SED Central Committee office Ilie Verdet, member of the RCP Central Committee Executive Political Committee and prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Ilie Verdet, who is in the GDR for an official friendship visit, delivered the warm greetings of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, which Erich Honecker responded to with equal warmth.

Erich Honecker and Ilie Verdet praised the high level of relations between the SED and the RCP, between the GDR and the Socialist Republic of Romania, relations which are constantly and dynamically developing. They emphasized that the agreements, reached with Nicolae Ceausescu during the visit of the party and state delegation of the GDR under the leadership of Erich Honecker to Bucharest in June 1980, were in all areas [words indistinct].

In the talks Erich Honecker informed the Romanian prime minister of the preparations for the 10th SED Congress and the magnificent competition achievements of the working people of the GDR directed at the congress. He described the tasks facing the GDR for the further creation of a developed socialist society.

The two men affirmed the constructive peace proposals of the states of the Warsaw Pact, which indicate a practicable path toward an improvement in the international situation.

Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, also took part in the talks, which took place in a friendly atmosphere. Also present were the ambassadors of both states, Siegfried Bock and Gheorghe Tache.

On Wednesday morning Ilie Verdet, accompanied by deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers Dr Gerhard Weiss, laid a wreath at the memorial to the victims of fascism and militarism on Unter Den Linden. Earlier Ilie Verdet was greeted by Commandant of the GDR capital city Lieutenant General Karl-Heinz Drews.

Stoph, Verdet Discussion

LD112214 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1713 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] Berlin, 11 Mar (ADN)--Official talks between Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania and member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP, took place in the building of the GDR Council of Ministers in Berlin today. They were held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere.

Present for the GDR side were Dr Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Dr Herbert Krolikowski, chairman of the GDR section of the Joint Government Commission for Economic Cooperation between the GDR and the Socialist Republic of Romania and state secretary and first deputy minister for foreign affairs; Horst Tschanter, chief of the CEMA relations department of the SED Central Committee; Rudolf Heinze, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission; Dietrich Lemke, deputy minister for foreign trade [name and title as received]; and Dr Siegfried Bock, GDR ambassador to the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Present at the talks for the Socialist Republic of Romania were Neculai Agachi, minister of the metallurgical industry; Petre Preoteasa, minister state secretary and first vice chairman of the State Planning Committee; Constantin Oancea, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Ion Stoian, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Ion Constantinescu, deputy minister of the machine building industry; Adrian Stoica, deputy minister of the chemical industry; Stefan Stancu, vice chairman of the Romanian section of the Joint Government Commission for Economic Cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the GDR; Gheorghe Tache, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the GDR; and Vasile Sandru, ambassador and director in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The subject of the talks was the further development of relations between the GDR and the Socialist Republic of Romania and current aspects of the international situation.

Willi Stoph and Ilie Verdet briefed one another on the great labor achievements of the working people of the GDR in preparations for the 10th SED Congress and of the Romanian people in the implementation of the decisions of the 12th RCP Congress. They stressed the high level of cooperation between the GDR and the Socialist Republic of Romania in all spheres of social life. They were able to note with satisfaction that in the implementation of what had been laid down as a result of the meeting between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, in June 1980, important progress in the expansion and deepening of friendly relations, in particular in economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two states, had been achieved.

There was agreement in assessing the signing of a long-term program on the main directions of scientific-technical and economic cooperation and on specialization and cooperation of production in important sectors of the economies of the GDR and the Socialist Republic of Romania for the period up to 1990 as a good possibility for further consolidating economic cooperation and raising it to a qualitatively higher level. The complex of themes to be agreed upon in this program would serve to intensify cooperation primarily in the spheres of the efficient use of raw materials and energy, the further development of technologies and processes, the raising of the quality and the scientific-technical level of products and the rationalization of production. The measures to be agreed upon must concentrate on such important sectors of the two economies as energy, metallurgy, machine construction, electrotechnics and electronics, the chemical industry and agriculture.

During the talks the historical significance of the 26th CPSU Congress and its influence on the struggle of the peoples for peace, democracy, national liberation and socialism was stressed.

In connection with the discussion of international questions, it was noted that the GDR and the Socialist Republic of Romania, in accordance with the joint decisions of the socialist fraternal countries, would continue in future to steadfastly work for the ending of the arms race and for the consolidation of peace and the deepening of detente.

AGERPRES Report

AU112053 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1931 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] Berlin, 11 Mar (AGERPRES)--Official talks started in Berlin, on March 11, between Ilie Verdet, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, Romanian prime minister, and Willi Stoph, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the SED, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic.

The two prime ministers informed each other of the evolution of socialist construction in the two countries and also of the two parties' concern for attaining the objectives of socioeconomic development in the current quinquennium. Approached were also questions regarding the further expansion of the many-sided relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples.

Highlighting the ascending course of the relations of multilateral collaboration between Romania and the German Democratic Republic, grounded on mutual confidence and esteem, equality and comradely mutual assistance, the two heads of government underlined the special importance the talks and understandings covenanted during top level interviews had for the strengthening of friendship and solidarity, for the expansion of many-sided cooperation between the RCP and the SED, between Romania and the GDR.

During the talks examined was the way in which of the decisions and understandings covenanted by Nicolae Ceausescu and Erich Honecker as regards the expansion and deepening of the relations of bilateral cooperation, in the economic field in particular, were being implemented. Stress was also laid on the important progress made in expanding cooperation in the fields of science, education, culture, health protection, mass media and tourism.

The two heads of government analyzed concrete possibilities of deepening and diversifying cooperation in production, of intensifying cooperation in economic fields of mutual interest of broadening technico-scientific cooperation and expanding commercial exchanges between the two countries, expressing their wish that the bilateral economic and technico-scientific cooperation develop on stable, lasting bases, and at an ever higher qualitative level.

During the working dialogue, which passed in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, the prime ministers of the two countries exchanged views on current questions of international life.

The same day, Romanian Prime Minister Ilie Verdet laid a wreath at the "memorial of the victims of fascism and militarism."

In the evening, Willi Stoph gave a dinner in honour of his Romanian counterpart.

Stoph Dinner

LD112312 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1832 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Berlin, 11 Mar (ADN)--Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, gave a dinner this evening in honor of Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania and member of the RCP Political Executive Committee, in the Council of Ministers' building in Berlin.

In their toasts Willi Stoph and Ilie Verdet paid tribute to the firm friendship and all-round cooperation between the two fraternal countries, and to the great achievements of the working people of the GDR and the Romanian Socialist Republic in preparation for the 10th SED Congress and the implementation of the decisions of the 12th RCP Congress.

The guests at the festive evening were the members of the SED Central Committee Politburo, Werner Krolikowski and Alfred Neumann, first deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers; Mr Manfred Gerlach, deputy chairman of the Council of State; deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers, Manfred Flegel, Wolfgang Rauchfuss, Dr Hans Reichelt, Rudolph Schulze, Dr Gerhard Weiss and Dr Herbert Weiz, and other representatives of GDR public life, among them Dr Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy minister for foreign affairs.

The dinner was also attended by participants in the official talks.

SINDERMANN MEETS ALGERIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

AU111255 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Mar 81 pp 1-2

[Summary] Berlin (ADN)--Horst Sindermann, chairman of the GDR People's Chamber and SED Central Committee Politburo member, on Monday received in Berlin a delegation of the National People's Assembly of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria. During the talk with the delegation headed by (Mohamed Soufi), member of the National Liberation Front Central Committee, Horst Sindermann paid tribute to the close and fruitful cooperation between the two countries' supreme People's Assemblies.

"At the same time Horst Sindermann recalled the good results of the visit to Algeria of a People's Chamber delegation, which he led, in October last year, as well as the trustful talks held at that time with Rabah Bitat, president of the National People's Assembly. Horst Sindermann then extensively informed the Algerian guests about the activity of the GDR's highest people's representation and the work of its deputies in the cities and local communities. The parliamentarians of the friendly country followed with interest the report on the manifold initiatives of the GDR working people in preparation for the 10th SED Congress and for raising the people's prosperity."

The talk at the house of the People's Chamber was also attended by Algerian Ambassador Belkacem Ben Yahia. On Monday morning, the delegation met for a vivid exchange of opinions with members of GDR People's Chamber committees, during which the Algerian delegation head stressed the usefulness for Algeria's still young parliament of all the experiences of friendly parliaments. "The Algerian politician expressed the wish for a broad exchange of experiences also between the various People's Chamber committees and the Algerian National People's Assembly. Parliamentarians of both countries, he said, should collaborate in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, and for peace, detente and the liberation of peoples."

HONECKER CONGRATULATES AL-ASAD ON ANNIVERSARY

JN080934 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0845 GMT 8 Mar 81

[Text] Damascus, 8 Mar (SANA)--Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State and general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED], has asserted his country's firm and continued solidarity with the just struggle waged by the Arab Syrian people aginst imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

In a cable to President Hafiz al-Asad on the 18th anniversary of the 8 March revolution, Honecker asserted the support of the GDR people and government for the Syrian people under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad, who rejects the conspiracies of imperialism, Zionism and their allies in the Middle East.

On the occasion of the revolution anniversary, Honecker said: On behalf of the Council of State and the SED, I convey congratulations and greetings to you, my dear friend Hafiz al-Asad, and to the leadership and members of the Socialist Ba'th Party and the friendly Syrian people.

SED'S EGON KRENZ TALKS WITH WEST BERLIN YOUTHS

AU111629 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Mar 81 p 2

[ADN report: "Friendly Meeting at FDJ Central Council: Egon Krenz Talked with West Berlin Youth Representatives"]

[Summary] Berlin (ADN)--"The Secretariat of the FDJ Central Council met for an exchange of views with the Executive Presidium of the Karl Liebknecht Socialist Youth League in Berlin on Monday. Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, briefed the guests of the West Berlin Youth League about the multifaceted activities of GDR youth in preparation for the 10th SED Congress within the 'FDJ Party Congress initiative.'"

Volker Junge, chairman of the Karl Liebknecht Socialist Youth League, explained the tasks of West Berlin's Socialist Youth League in the struggle to assert youth's basic rights, primarily the right to live in peace.

"Referring to the situation of youth in West Berlin he pointed out that in the present international situation the Socialist Youth League regards as its most urgent task, together with all peace-loving and anti-imperialist forces in West Berlin, to actively struggle against the NATO decisions for intensified armament, the deployment of nuclear medium-range missiles in Western Europe and for securing peace."

Both youth organizations stressed the significance of the new peace incentives springing from the 26th CPSU Congress. Volker Junge noted that "the increasing shift of the crisis burden onto the youth, as reflected by constantly increasing numbers of young unemployed and by the profit-oriented housing policy, shows once more that the ruling West Berlin quarters have no prospects to offer youth. On behalf of the FDJ members Egon Krenz reaffirmed that the GDR's Socialist Youth Organization will continue to stand in solidarity firmly at the side of progressive youth in the capitalist world."

WEST BERLIN TRIAL OF ALBERT SCHUETZ CONCLUDES

AU111635 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Mar 81 p 2

[ADN report: "Minimal Punishment for Criminal Gang Leader in West Berlin"]

[Text] West Berlin (ADN)--Albert Schuetz, boss of a criminal association with headquarters in Western Berlin and convicted of numerous subversive crimes, still remains at large. Schuetz, who was even able to initiative subversive actions during his trial, was sentenced on Monday by a West Berlin court of assizes to a mere 6 months imprisonment with 3 years probation, even though "continued preparations for falsifying official identity papers" on his part were proved. His two accomplices got away with fines. Thus the court gave this criminal gang carte blanche for further subversive crimes against the GDR.

Schuetz, who has several previous convictions for fraud and other offenses, organized his crimes professionally, something which was also admitted by the court and "is making tremendous profits." It was established that in preparation for his subversive acts he arranged to falsify a great many diplomatic passports, including documents from the GDR, the Republic of Austria and the Republic of Finland. He cooperated in his crimes with the criminal and secret-service-controlled Aramco gang, well-known to the court. To justify his actions before the court, Schuetz referred to assistance on the part of official West Berlin quarters and was not contradicted. His defense counsel stated that Schuetz was a "frequent visitor" to leading Senate offices.

PARTY ROLE IN NATIONAL LEADERSHIP STRESSED

LD111640 Hamburg DPA in German 1518 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] Berlin (DPA)--The SED made it clear today, apparently with a view to events in Poland, that there are "some few but absolutely indispensable bases" for the GDR's existence, into which "no inroads" may be permitted. BERLINER ZEITUNG stresses in an article which does not expressly mention Poland that the first prerequisite is "political power of the workers and peasants." "It is democracy," the article stresses. "No one has been allowed or will ever be allowed to play or even tamper with it."

Another basis is "leadership by the party of the working class."

All plans in the GDR are "drafted, discussed, decided and implemented" under the leadership of the SED. "Its leading role was, is and remains constantly linked with consolidating the relationship of trust with all citizens." Another equally indispensable basis is "socialist production relations" since "political power" is based "on economic power." "We also know," the article continues, that there is in this respect a "continual clash between objective problems and subjective weaknesses." The "socialist alliance within our own country" is not least "an indispensable foundation of our planned economy." Finally, the paper stresses the "socialist alliance with the USSR has been a politically unshakable basis since the liberation of our people."

BRIEFS

SACHSENWERKE PLANT RECONSTRUCTION--In the next 5 years, Soviet and GDR specialists will reconstruct the Dresden Sachsenwerke plant to almost double its production of electrical drives, on the basis of a government agreement with the USSR on cooperation in rationalizing such national economically important enterprises. Arseniy Fedorovich Koltovoy, chairman of the Soviet side of the joint specialists council now holding a session in Dresden, stressed the importance of the project as an expression of the increasingly close cooperation. Scattered production facilities in the plant will be concentrated and robots will be used. In addition, a modern robot computer of the EC 1055 type will be installed. Some 120 special installations must be newly developed in the works and built within the framework of manufacturing rationalization equipment. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Feb 81 p 1 AU]

TRADE RELATIONS WITH AUSTRIA--A total of 132 Austrian firms and foreign trade enterprises will display exhibits at this year's Leipzig spring fair. This was reported at a recent press conference in Vienna. The GDR now maintains trade relations with more than 2,500 Austrian enterprises. Long-term agreements on mutual commodity exchange exist with several large enterprises such as the Voest Alpine AG Corporation, the United Refined Steel Works and the Chemie Linz AG Corporation. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Feb 81 p 2 AU]

SPRING SOWING PLANS--This spring, 635,000 hectares will be sown with summer grain, 510,000 hectares planted with potatoes and 265,000 hectares with sugarbeets in the GDR. Vegetables will be planted on almost 63,000 hectares of open fields. The LPG's and state farms intend to exceed the planned yield of 41.5 decitons of grain by 0.4 decitons of grain. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Feb 81 p 11 AU]

TV PROGRAM TRIES TO PROVE KPN 'ANTICONSTITUTIONAL'

LD112224 Hamburg DPA in German 2135 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Mar (DPA)--This evening, Polish television broadcast a special program on the activities of the nationalist group Confederation for an Independent Poland [KPN] whose leaders are shortly to be put on trial. Using numerous documents and tape recordings, a representative of the Prosecutor General's Office attempted to prove that the activities of this group were directed at a violent takeover [umsturz] in Poland, that they were anticonstitutional and that the group was cooperating with foreign centers of subversion.

It was stated in detail that a delegate of this group, whose name was given as Pstrag-Bielinki, had established contact with the CDU/CSU in the Federal Republic. Among other things he had also established contact with Herbert Czaja [leader of an organization of German expellees].

The program summed up by saying that the organizers of the group, together with the chairman, Leszek Moczulski, were not being charged on account of their political convictions but on account of concrete anticonstitutional activities.

The trade union Solidarity which distances itself from the political aims of the Confederation, is demanding the release of Moczulski and his codefendants on the grounds that no one should be put on trial for his political convictions.

LODZ MAYOR COMMENTS ON NEW AGREEMENT, SOCIAL UNREST

LD111202 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] As we have already reported, late yesterday evening an agreement was signed between the voivodship militia headquarters in Lodz and the Interfactory Founding Committee of NSZZ Solidarity. During the signing of the agreement, I asked the mediator, the mayor of Lodz, Jozef Niewiadomski, for a statement.

[Begin Niewiadomski recording] Well, the talks were definitely not easy, for the issue was a difficult one but all is well that ends well. If we have reached signing of the agreement after many hours, well, it is a pity we did not manage to settle the matter yesterday but it is good that we are settling it today, since it will allow us to come to work as usual on Thursday, without a strike and without losses, not only to the economy but also of a moral nature.

I want to say that this situation which exists in the country also has an enormous influence on the situation on the market. Sure, there is not much food, much too little of it. But all kinds of social unrest, not just connected directly with what has happened in the past few days, that social unrest always has repercussions in our country such that there is simply a definite brisk business on the market and this doesn't help us solve market issues either.

I would like to thank everyone very warmly once again and express the conviction: May it not be necessary to sign such agreements. Let us instead act in such a way, all together, so that, at the initial stage, when conflict arises, we reach agreement without signing those agreements and simply resolve the issues. [end recording]

SLOWO POWSZECHNE EXAMINES POZNAN STUDENTS STRIKE

AU111330 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 9 Mar 81 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Why Did the Strike in Poznan Break Out"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] When the agreement with the striking students in Lodz had already been signed, it turned out that the Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan was still on strike.

For one reason or another, the motives of the Poznan strike did not reach the public, and in connection with that many misunderstandings, gossip and virtual accusations piled up around the protest action taken by Poznan students. FOR THAT REASON WE ARE PUBLISHING HERE A DECISION ADOPTED BY THE SENATE OF ADAM MICKIEWICZ UNIVERSITY, AS WELL AS THE COMMUNIQUE PUBLISHED BY THE STRIKE COMMITTEE OF THE INDEPENDENT STUDENTS ASSOCIATION AT THE UNIVERSITY, BOTH DATED 19 FEBRUARY 1981, THE DAY THE STRIKE HAD ALREADY BEEN SUSPENDED (the day following the signing of the Lodz agreement).

THE SENATE'S DECISION

THE SENATE OF THE ADAM MICKIEWICZ UNIVERSITY IS FULLY AWARE OF THE IMPORTANCE OF THE DEMANDS VOICED BY THE YOUTHS IN THE STRIKE ACTION WITH REGARD TO SCIENCE, CULTURE AND GENERAL SOCIAL ISSUES.

THE SENATE THANKS THE STUDENTS FOR THE GREAT PRUDENCE, ORDER AND EXEMPLARY DISCIPLINE DISPLAYED DURING THE STRIKE.

THE SENATE WELCOMES THE DECISION TO SUSPEND THE STRIKE AND AT THE SAME TIME NOTES THAT THE AGREEMENT CONCLUDED IN LODZ DOES NOT FULLY SATISFY THE STUDENTS.

IN CONNECTION WITH THAT, THE SENATE IS FOR THE FORMATION OF A GOVERNMENT COMMISSION THAT, AS SOON AS ALL ISSUES FURTHER DISTURBING UNIVERSITY CIRCLES ARE BROUGHT TOGETHER, WOULD ASSUME URGENT TALKS IN ORDER TO CLOSELY EXAMINE AND SETTLE THOSE ISSUES.

AT THE SAME TIME, THE SENATE NOTES WITH REGRET THAT SOME REPORTS IN THE MASS MEDIA DISTORTED THE REAL INTENTIONS, ESSENCE AND COURSE OF THE STRIKE.

COMMUNIQUE BY THE STRIKE COMMITTEE OF THE INDEPENDENT STUDENTS ASSOCIATION

The agreement reached in Lodz has not satisfied the striking Poznan students either in substance of form. That has been manifested in the appeal issued in Warsaw on 18 February by the nationwide founding committee of the Independent Students Association. THAT STATE OF AFFAIRS WAS CAUSED BY THE LACK OF AN ACCORD ON THE DEMANDS AND THE FORM OF THEIR SETTLEMENT ON A NATIONWIDE SCALE IN THE SPHERE OF UNIVERSITY CIRCLES, AS WELL AS OF THE WHOLE SOCIETY AND GOVERNMENT. FOR THAT REASON IT HAS BEEN RESOLVED TO SUSPEND THE STRIKE UNTIL NATIONWIDE AGREEMENTS ARE REACHED.

That suspension enables the government to assume further negotiations in an atmosphere of clam and work at schools. The promise to assume such talks was made by Deputy Premier M.F. Rakowski on 18 February at a meeting with the nationwide founding committee. That gives hope that an agreement satisfactory to the entire university community will be reached without the need to resume the suspended strike. However, if that hope fails, we will be compelled to go back on strike.

Moreover, it follows from the statement published on 20 February this year in Poznan by the nationwide conference of higher school organizations of the Independent Students Association that, according to the students, the Lodz agreement does not enable them to UNEQUIVOCALLY INTERPRET THE ACCORDS REACHED; THAT THOSE ACCORDS HAVE NOT BEEN PROVIDED WITH ADEQUATE GUARANTEES FOR THEIR IMPLEMENTATION; AND MOST SUBSTANTIAL DEMANDS HAVE NOT BEEN ENCOMPASSED BY THE AGREEMENT'S REGULATIONS

KOR, KPN ACTIVITIEIES LINKED WITH EMIGRES, CIA

AU111502 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 1 Mar 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "'Free Poland' With Money from the CIA"]

[Text] At the moment, the situation in Poland seems to have calmed down. However, that does not mean that certain forces are not continuing to work against stabilization, such as for example KOR (Committee for Social Self-Defense) or KPN (Confederation for an Independent Poland), both of which closely cooperate with the reactionary forces of some Western countries.

KOR, which is headed by Kuron and Michnik, has succeeded in infiltrating people (Andrzej Gwiazda and Lis) into the Solidarity leadership. KOR coordinates its actions with another, even more pronouncedly counterrevolutionary grouping--the KPN. To date, the Polish Government has attempted to avoid an open confrontation, but now it will probably be compelled to take some measures. It is possible that proceedings may be launched against the arrested KPN leader Moczulski. It is difficult to say what concrete data incriminating the KPN is available to the Polish authorities, but even according to information published in press organs of Polish emigrees the government is in possession of some evidence.

In program documents of the KPN, for example in the "Declaration About Ideals" (published in the U.S. periodical POMOC No 5, 1979), in the "election platform" published in the Canadian paper CZAS of 29 March 1980, and in statements by its leader Moczulski, the KPN is virtually being proclaimed as the political successor of the "second Rzeczpospolita" (the Polish bourgeois republic that existed from 1918-39). The establishment of a "third Rzeczpospolita" (in other words the restoration of a bourgeois republic in Poland) by a "bloodless revolution" is its declared unltimate aim.

KPN is in direct contact with "Free Poland," the emigree organization set up in the United States that is headed by a certain Konstanty Hanff, who during World War II served in the German-Fascist Wehrmacht and who is now said to be connected with the U.S. secret service, CIA. Hanff seems to play the part of a trusted agent of the KPN in America. It was Hanff who accompanied KPN representative Tomas Strzyzewski during his trip through Canada in the winter of 1979. There are also indications that Hanff was the middleman through whom Moczulski, in August 1980, passed on to the leadership of the U.S. trade union organizations AFL-CIO the recommendation to boycott Polish ships in American ports.

Lately the KPN leaders have been attempting, through the same channels, to exert influence on the U.S. Government in order to delay the realization of an agreement on loans for Poland.

The money transfers for KPN from abroad are not in line with Polish laws. A considerable part of these funds comes from the "London government in exile" and through the "fund for the freedom of speech" that is said to be connected with the CIA. Funds from the United States flow through the above-mentioned "Free Poland" organization. It is significant that one of the KPN leaders, Strzyzewski, gratefully declared that the confederation "would pay back all debts" once it came to power.

Such actions are punishable in many Western countries. For example: Belgian citizens who accept donations of any kind from abroad--gifts, loans or other privileges--for propaganda aimed at "shaking the citizens' loyalty to the state" are liable to 5-year prison sentences and fines of up to 20,000 Belgian francs.

ARMED FORCES CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES BOARD HOLDS MEETING

LD112026 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] A 2-day plenary session of the central board of the NSZZ of Civilian Armed Forces Employees ended in Warsaw today. The work of the union's central board was discussed and its most important tasks defined. In order correctly to defend the interests of individual vocational groups among the civilian employees of the Armed Forces, branch teams were set up, among others, for metal workers, health service employees and communications personnel. Representatives of the Ministry of National Defense who attended the session read a report on the working conditions of the civilian employees of the Armed Forces.

DOCTORS TU: NO PROGRESS MADE IN WORKTIME TALKS

LD101208 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0300 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] The Polish doctors trade union has published a statement in which it states that no progress has been made in the negotiations on reducing working hours in the health service, despite four meetings with the ministry representatives.

The union's position is that the introduction of free Saturdays cannot lead to extension of daily working hours. This position is identical to those of other unions and corresponds to the interests of the health service.

In the opinion of the Polish doctors trade union all conflicting issues in the health service can be resolved by negotiations.

TU COUNCIL COMMISSION DISPOSES OF CRZZ ASSETS

LD101950 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] The liquidation commission of the Central Trade Unions Council [CRZZ] held a meeting today in Warsaw at which the chairmen of the main boards of branch trade unions making up the liquidation commission decided to earmark the assets of the former CRZZ for general social purposes. Sanatoriums and vacation rest homes belonging to the former association are to be handed over to the employees vacation fund. It was also decided to earmark the financial assets in the accounts of the former CRZZ for the construction of kindergartens and old people's homes, where the needs are most felt. In addition, it was decided to put the foreign currency in the account of the former CRZZ--about $150,000 and R800,000--at the disposal of the minister of health and social welfare for the purchase of the most urgently needed medical equipment for the general health service. Finally it was decided that the publishing institute of the former CRZZ should be handed over to the sector trade unions.

TU Commissions Hit Plan

LD112220 Warsaw PAP in English 2033 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] A meeting of representatives of Solidarnosc union National Consultative Commission and the provisional cooperation commission of autonomous trade unions today critically evaluated the decision announced by the chairmen of the branch trade unions and concerning the distribution of the assets of the "old" trade unions and their central council, CRZZ.

A declaration adopted by the meeting says that chairmen of branch trade unions are not empowered to decide about the use of these assets. "Contrary to the recommendations contained in the assumptions of the trade unions bill, the mode of distribution of the assets of the former trade unions association proposed by the branch unions, has not been agreed with all the interested sides, and in particular with solidarnosc and the autonomous unions which have been unsuccessfully trying to arrange talks on the subject," the document says.

The property of the trade unions association should serve [words indistinct] be an instrumnet in [words indistinct] of all trade units used to the advantage of the (?working people).

FRENCH MINERS' UNION MEMBERS VISIT COUNTERPARTS

LD112322 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] A delegation of the French National Federation of Miners unions of the CGT [General Labor Confederation] has paid a visit to Poland at the invitation of the international association of miners trade unions. The French trade unionists met representatives of the management, the local party workers committee and activists of the ["old"] Mine Workers Trade Union as well as NSZZ Solidarity members from the Sosnica mine in Gliwice. They acquainted themselves with the social difficulties in our country and other problems of concern to the mine's workforce. The visitor tried to acquaint themselves with the background and reasons for the emergence of trade union dualism in Poland.

FIRST TRIAL FOR SQUANDERING PUBLIC FUNDS OPENS

LD111654 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] A trial has started in the Warsaw city regional court around an affair concerning the import of appliances for the industrial production of bakery goods. The defendants are charged with having made false declarations to the Planning Commission resulting in the decision to purchase a technological line (?from overseas). The imported machinery, which arrived in the mid-seventies, had to be stored since financial and material resources for their installation were not made available. As a result of this the national economy suffered losses exceeding Z150 million.

The indictment includes three people: the deputy director of the Amalgamation of Bakery Industries at the time, Jerzy Glowacki; the head of the department in this amalgamation, Edward Bruczynski; and the minister of domestic trade and purchases at the time, Zbigniew Januszko. The accused have pleaded not guilty.

The trial of a case of squandering public funds is the first of its kind--one must stress of this kind--to be tried by the courts. However, the state of our economy shows clearly that this certainly should not be the last of its kind.

LODZ PARTY CONTROL COMMISSION EXPELS 84 MEMBERS

LD111445 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] During the debate going on in all links and organizations of the PZPR, it has been stressed that the moral and ideological attitude of party members determines the authority of the party. At the same time, the activity of the voivodship and local party control commissions has been stepped up in the past few months. The party ranks have been purged of people who are dishonest or careerists and whose conduct is unworthy of a PZPR member.

In Lodz, for example, at the suggestion of the voivodship party control commission, 84 people have been expelled from the party against whom the accusations of a lack of thriftiness [niegospodarnosc], deriving material gain due to their position and violating the norms of social interaction have been proved. At present the Lodz Voivodship party control commission is investigating 150 similar cases.

Charges, Investigations

LD121046 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Excerpts] "The Cheats Must Go": Under this headline the Polish Press Agency today publishes information on the work of the party control commissions. In Lodz, 84 persons were expelled from the party on the recommendation of the party control commission. Accusations of theft and of obtaining material benefit because of posts occupied by them have been confirmed. Among those expelled were the director of the Lodz enterprise of domestic trade and his deputy who organized for their children the allocation of apartments originally destined for the workers of that enterprise. The voivodship party control commission in Lodz is currently investigating 150 cases.

The commission in Legnica has concluded proceedings against the chief director of the machine repair enterprise of the Lubin copper combine in Polkowice. Although he did not manage to realize his plans, he intended to arrange for himself a luxury office but he did manage to contruct from factory materials his own summer house in Szklarska Poreba. His boldness in private matters and his extravagance were, unfortunately, not accompanied in his state actions by decisiveness, boldness and stylish management. Among other things, the director presented the construction workers with over 5 million [words indistinct]. His case is being investigated by the prosecutor's office in Legnica.

KANIA CHAIRS 12 MAR CONGRESS COMMISSION SESSION

LD121152 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Text] The Congress Commission is today holding a plenary session at the Central Committee offices in Warsaw. It is chaired by Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the party Central Committee. The agenda includes the draft of developed program provisions for the Ninth Special PZPR Congress. The draft provisions were outlined at the start of the session by Politburo member Stefan Olszowski, secretary of the Central Committee, who directs the work of the Congress Commission's Secretariat.

Stefan Olszowski drew attention to the fact that the document before members of the commission is of a comprehensive nature and takes into account all spheres of party life and formulates the assessments and proposals for program solutions. The draft provisions are based on motions and demands which have reached the commission. The document is based on views and assessments put forward by party members; it contains ideas which were considered at the sixth, seventh and eighth plenums of the Central Committee and during the Congress Commission's sessions. That is all the information we have from the Polish Press Agency.

SELF-GOVERNMENT DRAFT STATUTE PUBLISHED 27 FEB

LD120947 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 Feb 81 p 4

["Draft Statute for Provisional Workers' Self-Government"]

[Text] Section I--Name and Basis for Functioning

Article 1--In accordance with Article 13 of the Polish People's Republic Constitution, which states that workforces are to participate in the management of enterprises, and guided by the draft of the fundamental principles which are to govern economic reform, the workforce has decided to organize office (and manual) workers' self-government in a way outlined in this provisional statute. Once the law concerning the workforce's self-government in state enterprises is implemented, its organization and sphere of activities outlined in this statute will be brought into line with the law's regulations.

Article 2--In order to increase the participation of the workforce of (name of enterprise) in the direct management of enterprises, an organization called "workers' enterprise self-government" (henceforth to be called workers' self-government) is being set up.

Article 3--The aim of the creation of workers' self-government is mainly to ensure the workforces' participation in the management of their enterprises and, consequently, to improve the enterprises' economic results. This will help to implement the principle of workforces' self-government and of the independence of socialized economic units as defined in the draft of the "fundamental principles governing economic reform."

Article 4--This statute determines the activities, structure, duties and rights of workers' self-government.

Section II--General Provisions

Article 5--Workers' self-government is the highest organ of self-government authorities, bringing together representatives of sections wishing to actively determine their enterprise's economic policy.

Article 6--Workers' self-government is to cooperate with social and political organizations active in its enterprise.

Article 7--The performance of any duties within workers' self-government is deemed of a social nature and is not to exempt workers from any duties connected with work in their enterprise.

Self-government can either appoint one of its members as secretary, making him its representative, or employ any employee within the enterprise in accordance with the same principles.

Article 8--Members of workers' self-government are to be elected by enterprise workers in their sections. Elections are to take place in accordance with the following principles:

First, the number of members elected by any section is to be proportional to the number of its members (1 delegate per 100 employees). Election regulations will determine in detail the distribution of mandates.

Second, sections with less than 100 members are to jointly elect one workers' self-government member in accordance with the above-mentioned proportion.

Third, no restrictions are to be imposed on the number of candidates.

Fourth, voting is to be by secret and direct ballot.

Fifth, members are to be elected by a qualified majority of votes (50 percent of votes plus 1 vote).

Sixth, an election will be deemed valid if more than 50 percent of the members of a section (or several sections in the event of joint elections taking place in accordance with Article 8, Paragraph 2) participate in it.

And, seventh, any employee, except members of the management, can become a member of workers' self-government.

Article 9--Members of workers' self-government are to be elected for a 2-year term of office. No one is to hold any office in self-government for longer than two consecutive terms.

Article 10--Any member of workers' self-government can be removed either by electors, in accordance with principles similar to those governing elections (Article 8, Paragraphs 4-6) or by a written motion signed by more than 50 percent of the electorate. A meeting for the purpose of removing a member of workers' self-government can be called at the request of 10 percent of the members of a specific section (or several sections in the event of joint elections held in accordance with Article 8, Paragraph 2). Removed members can be replaced with new members elected in accordance with Article 8. Such election will be valid for the duration of the term of office of the self-government involved.

Article 11--The main aims of self-government's activities are: Contribution toward the maximal utilization of public means of production consistent with existing objective conditions with a view to achieving the largest possible increase in national income, earning profits for enterprises and a fair distribution of the proportion of the profits which remains at any enterprise's disposal, taking into account development prospects and the workforce's interests. When distributing profits, self-government should pay special attention to:

--Investments and Modernization;

--Technical progress;

--Improving the assortment of goods;

--Increasing the wage fund;

--Improving working conditions and;

--Improving social services.

Article 12--Workers' self-government is to achieve its objectives by:

First, creating for the workforce comprehensive motivation with respect to the work performed.

Second, stimulating both socially desirable activities by specific production and monitoring sections and also their interaction.

Third, acting as a consultative body, initiator and monitoring body in the entire sphere of enterprise activities.

Fourth, informing the workforce on a day-by-day basis about achievements and any irregularities.

Section III--Workers' Self-Government's Rights and Duties

Article 13--Among the duties of workers' self-government are:

First, assessment and confirmation of the orientations of its enterprise's development;

Second, assessment and confirmation of its enterprise's plans;

Third, assessment and confirmation of the management's annual plans for action deemed essentially important for the enterprise involved and day-by-day monitoring of their implementation;

Fourth, study of annual results of enterprise activities and adoption of the management's report;

Fifth, confirmation of the organizational structure of enterprises;

Sixth, submission of proposals and disclosure of any irregularities and mistakes noticed;

Seventh, appointment of commissions of experts whenever necessary with a view to assessing specific problems;

Eighth, distribution of enterprise profits in accordance with operative regulations and decisions mentioned in article 11;

Ninth, submitting motions with a view to the dismissal of any enterprise director, if deemed guilty of any obvious shortcomings and irregularities in the sphere of their activities;

Tenth, analyzing problems of fundamental importance connected with the functioning of enterprises raised by workers;

Eleventh, discussing self-government's proposals concerning workforce's vital interests with trade unions.

Article 14--Workers' self-government is to have the right to:

First, express its opinion on matters concerning the appointment of an enterprise's director, his deputies and chief accountant;

Second, express its opinion on matters concerning the appointment of level I managers (self-government Presidium);

Third, confirm labor rules and regulations;

Fourth, inspect all enterprise documents except documents whose inspection has been prohibited by law;

Fifth, obtain information from the management needed by self-government to perform its duties.

Sixth, control on a day-by-day basis of specific spheres of enterprise activities;

Seventh, evaluate annually the management's work and inform the workforce of such evaluation in connection with Article 13, paragraph 4;

Eight, inform the workforce on a day-by-day basis about its enterprise's affairs, in addition to information periodically released by the management;

Ninth, pass resolutions with respect to any matters concerning enterprise activities and monitor their implementation;

Tenth, interpellate and ask questions either at self-government meetings or through the presidium during its tenure of office;

Eleventh, organize referendums among the workforce whenever any especially important decision has to be adopted.

Section IV--Enterprise Management and Workers' Self-Government

Article 15--Management is responsible to workers' self-government for the correct management of its enterprise and for the achievement of the best possible economic results, taking into consideration objective socioeconomic conditions.

Article 16--Resolutions passed by workers' self-government are to be binding on the management. However, this must limit neither management's independence nor its ability to plan and take any action to improve the effectiveness of enterprise management.

Article 17--A director is dutybound to:

First, prepare, and submit to self-government, reports and draft instructions of fundamental interest to his enterprise within a range determined by self-government;

Second, implement resolutions passed by self-government;

Third, defer the implementation of resolutions if they violate legal regulations or any accepted plans and refer them back to self-government for further consideration;

Fourth, ensure adequate working conditions for workers' self-government;

Fifth, give assistance by appointing teams of experts and giving advice whenever necessary;

Sixth, answer comprehensively any questions put forward by members of self-government.

Section V--Organizational Principles of Workers' Self-Government Principles

Article 18--Workers' self-government is to meet whenever workers' self-government Presidium deems such a meeting necessary but, in any case, at least once every 3 months.

Article 19--In the period between self-government meetings a presidium elected by secret ballot by all self-government members in accordance with Article 8, paragraph 4-6 are to perform the self-government duties.

Article 20--A Presidium chairman is to be elected by self-government members from among Presidium members by secret ballot in accordance with Article 19.

Article 21--The Presidium itself is to be responsible for the distribution of functions among its own members.

Article 22--Self-government's resolutions are to be adopted by a qualified majority of votes in the presence of at least 50 percent of members entitled to vote.

Article 23--Resolutions within the Presidium are to be adopted by a qualified majority of votes in the presence of at least two-thirds of Presidium members. Resolutions adopted by the Presidium are to be binding until the next self-government meeting with the necessary quorum takes place.

Article 24--Self-government presidiums are dutybound to accept remarks and proposals from sociopolitical organizations within their enterprises with respect to self-government plans and resolutions and to study them. In the case of remarks concerning draft resolutions, Presidium chairmen must either submit these remarks to a self-government meeting or invite to the meeting a representative of the organization which has made the remark in question in order to enable him to put it forward. In well-founded instances, the Presidium will have the right to postpone the implementation of a resolution if any remarks concerning it are made and to reconvene any self-government meeting with a view to studying the matter.

Section VI--Final Resolutions

Article 25--No rules and regulations can be deemed valid if inconsistent with the laws in force.

Article 26--Amendments to this statute can be introduced by self-government on any motion supported by one-third of its members or on a motion adopted by the Presidium by secret ballot. A qualified majority of votes (50 percent plus 1 vote) is needed to adopt any amendment in the presence of at least two-thirds of the membership.

Article 27--The director and the chairmen of the political and trade union organizations of the enterprise involved are entitled to be present at self-government meetings in an advisory capacity.

Article 28--Workers' self-government meetings are to be broadcast live by internal direct public address system and these broadcasts are to be repeated for the benefit of employees who are working at the time of the meetings. Furthermore, reports on them are to be published in enterprise newspapers. Presidiums are to decide on whether any additional information concerning self-government's work is to be made available to the workforce.

COMMISSION SUBMITS DRAFT SELF-GOVERNMENT LAW 11 MAR

LD112214 Warsaw PAP in English 2019 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Mar (PAP)--The Commission for Economic Reform submitted today to public discussion the main lines of a draft law on the self-government of workers' of state-owned enterprises. Discussion on the theses will continue till April 15 and then an expanded draft law will be worked out. It is believed that this draft will be submitted to Sejm in May.

The document states that workers' participation in managing of a state-owned enterprise is their constitutional right.

Workers exercise the right of participation in managing directly and indirectly, directly by a meeting of all employees and indirectly by a crew council, which may be called a workers' council or an employees' council.

The crew council, comprising 25 members, is appointed by employees of an enterprise in general, equal, direct, and secret elections. A self-government statute can be defined by more numerous personnel. Each member of crew council is elected for two years.

The council appoints from among its members a chairman, one or more deputies and a secretary, each for two years. A statute may envisage electing other members on Praesidium as well. An employee who holds a post of a leader of a political or [word indistinct] organization acting in a given enterprise cannot be elected a member of Praesidium.

A meeting of all employees constitutes a form of a direct particiption of workers in managing a state-owned enterprise.

The crew council has the right to come forward with an initiative, present to a manager motions and remarks on all issues concerning a given enterprise. The manager shall notify the crew council on the ways of making use of initiatives, motions and remarks within two weeks.

The crew council has a right to express its opinion on everything that concerns an enterprise and management.

The crew council adopts resolutions on the following issues: Resolutions on many years' and annual plan, adopting annual report and balance, investments, the statute of the enterprise and workers' self-government, factory sport, cultural and other facilities, factory housing, approving of appointing and dismissal of the managing director by a superior body, of a change in the direction of an enterprise's activities, long-range programme of plant's development, proposed division of revenues into various funds.

The council has the right to control over every aspect of functioning of the enterprise and its managing director with special regard to taking care of rational use of national property.

The managing director of the enterprise executes resolutions adopted by the crew council. He can suspend implementing of a resolution if it is incompatible with the law or if putting it into effect would contradict public interests.

Any controversies between the crew and the director over suspension of resolutions are to be resolved by an arbitration commission.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY INTERVIEWS ECONOMIST ON REFORM

AU111541 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 9 Mar 81 pp 1-2

[Henryk Chadzynski interview with Prof Tomasz Afeltowicz, newly elected chairman of the Polish Economic Society: "Reform Is Our Big Chance"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] [Question] AS THE NEWLY ELECTED CHAIRMAN OF THE POLISH ECONOMIC SOCIETY, YOU HAVE JUST PRONOUNCED YOUR CREDO. WHAT ARE YOUR WISHES AT THE END OF THE FOURTH ECONOMISTS' CONGRESS AND ALSO OF THE ROUTINE CONGRESS OF THE POLISH ECONOMIC SOCIETY?

[Answer] Our congress tried to meet public expectations. The public has the right to expect from economists and from our society an unequivocal opinion on questions concerning economic reform. We have stated that opinion and that has been reflected in the decisions adopted.

Thus if we have any wishes, it is primarily that our voice be heard by those to whom it was directed. Those are first of all the PZPR, as the leading political force in our country, as well as other public and trade union organizations who have recently so enlivened their activities.

We do not want to play someone else's role. We know that politics has always been the scope of politicians. However, we would like our opinions to be taken into account. We would like the past experiences, and primarily the great wealth accumulated in the recent exchanges of ideas, to be taken into account in decisions adopted by the authorities. Obviously, that depends to a significant extent on the maturity and concreteness of our proposals found suitable for practical implementation and useful in the economic reform that, as followed from Deputy Premier Henryk Kisiel's statement at our congress, is also being firmly advocated by Premier Jaruzelski's government.

[Question] RECENTLY, EVERYONE HAS BEEN FOR THE REFORM. I HAVE NOT HEARD ANYBODY OPPOSE IT PUBLICLY. THE POINT IS ONLY THAT THE IDEA OF REFORM IS BEING INTERPRETED IN VARIOUS WAYS. WHAT IS THE POSITION OF THE POLISH ECONOMIC SOCIETY IN THIS ISSUE, WHAT REFORM WAS ADVOCATED BY THE CONGRESS PARTICIPANTS?

[Answer] Our society comes out in favor of a radical, comprehensive and possibly swift reform. However, those basic slogans need to be elaborated. The demand that the reform be radical signifies that we are against a cosmetic treatment, that a structural breakthrough is indispensable and that the present solutions, which do not suit the present day, the present high level of development in our society and its needs, must be radically changed.

While speaking about a comprehensive reform, we mean, on the grounds of the previous attempts made in our country, that changes must not be restricted to the economic sphere alone and that a reform is needed to encompass the functioning of our entire socioeconomic life.

As far as the demand that the reform be swift is concerned, it does not imply--contrary to current opinion--that we unreasonably hope to be able to introduce the new model overnight. The reform must be swift, but within certain limits.

[Question] WHAT THEN MUST BE THE POINT OF ISSUE FOR A REFORM INTERPRETED IN THAT WAY?

[Answer] It must begin--but soon and firmly--with certain steps, already possible now, to clear the grounds for further fundamental changes. What I have in mind are the proposed political decisions aimed at changing the nature of activity in the central organs, that is, resolute measures proving that the authorities not only declare their support for the reform, but also represent it. I have in mind certain irreversible steps concerning the functioning of power and boosting confidence in the public, as well as undertaking involving the basic links in our economy--enterprises. What I mean are measures such as the law on workers' self-government, such as various steps facilitating the life of all those who frequently come out with valuable initiatives. Owing to that, the reform will be able to attract certain social forces interested in eliminating barriers and restrictions.

[Question] WHICH FEATURES OF THE REFORM ARE LIKELY TO WIN ADHERENTS PRECISELY AMONG THE PEOPLE WHO ARE GOING TO CARRY IT OUT?

[Answer] The reform must first of all be rational and efficient. It must rationalize our activities in all spheres, must prove that efficient activity is possible. The public expects precisely such undertakings because it is most sensitive to mismanagement and inefficiency. It is not true that our results have been poor because the Poles do not want or do not like to work. The point is that, to use a definition by Marx, the intensity [sila] of our labor productivity is extremely poor, and hence, notwithstanding the hard labor, our results are comparatively small. For this reason measures are needed to boost the confidence of the public that the present trends are beginning to reverse. Obviously, the effects will not always be appreciable immediately because we act under conditions when the economy is on slippery ground, and we are living in a very difficult period.

[Question] A GREAT DEAL HAS BEEN SAID AT THE CONGRESS ABOUT EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL CONDITIONS. RELATIVELY MUCH ATTENTION WAS PAID TO INTERNAL PROBLEMS, PARTICULARLY TO THOSE CONCERNING BALANCE. WOULD YOU BE SO KIND AS TO PRESENT YOUR POINT OF VIEW ON EXTERNAL CONDITIONS?

[Answer] I do not feel competent to deal with all those questions because they involve not only the economic sphere, but also ideology and politics. I can only express my desire that nobody be too concerned about our destinies. We are able to settle basic Polish problems ourselves. As far as the economic sphere is concerned, I can discern three groups of affairs that may affect the reform. Those are: 1) circumstantial factors confronting us with an increasingly difficult challenge at the markets; 2) our inability to progress overnight to making our products competitive and thus profitable; and 3) last but not least, the very well known questions of our balance of payments and the enormous debts that very drastically restrict our ability to change the economic structure not only in the nearest future, but also in a period of 10-20 years.

[Question] DOES THIS IMPLY THAT WE SHOULD FOLLOW THE SUGGESTION OF SOME PEOPLE AND LOCK OURSELVES UP IN OUR OWN COURTYARD AND PURSUE THE POLICY OF AUTARCHY?

[Answer] There is no need to throw out the baby with the bath water. The fact that bad policy has brought about such consequences does not mean that Poland can renounce an open economy, can give up the progress in the world and shut itself up within our country's backwaters, or restrict cooperation only to CEMA countries. That would be economic suicide that would hamper our development for several decades. Certainly, we must also make corrections in our export policy and must sensibly restrict our imports, but we are, like any other country in the world, sentenced to exchange and cooperation. However, it is to be expected that various conditions will not only restrict us, but also encourage efficient and more effective settlements.

[Question] In our economy, are there spheres in which an appreciable progress can be expected in a relatively short time?

[Answer] In my opinion, there are two such spheres of activity: agriculture, as well as small-scale production and craftsmanship. However, one must be aware that progress can only be made when the decisions adopted are bold and well-timed. The congress voiced the confidence that economists are willing to serve the economy. Our community is convinced that reform is our big chance and that it must not fail. It is convinced that the utmost must be done to induce the public to accept the deep changes that will make it possible to improve our feelings, even if at the price of hard work and sacrifices.

SD CHAIRMAN HOLDS PRECONGRESS PRESS CONFERENCE

LD112210 Warsaw PAP in English 2028 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Mar (PAP)--Ideological and political identity of the Democratic Party in charting a programme of the party's activity in the future will prevail at the 12th Congress of the Democratic Party to open on March 14, said chairman of the Democratic Party CC Tadeusz Witold Mlynczak at a press conference here today.

Answering journalists' questions, Mlynczak said that the Democratic Party, which cooperates with the Polish United Workers' Party and the United Peasant Party and recognizes the leading role of the PUWP, comes out for the implementation of this cooperation in the ongoing process of socialist renewal and democratization of life. This was reflected in a declaration of cooperation between the three parties signed in December 1980.

The Democratic Party sets big store by the participation of the intelligentsia (60 percent members of the party) in solving Poland's social, political and economic questions. The area [words indistinct] small manufacturing businesses and crafts is the sphere of activity traditionally identified with the work of the Democratic Party. In a public debate on the draft of the economic reform, the party comes out for changing proportions between the share of the production of industry, crafts and small enterprises in the national economy--for the benefit of the money and market equilibrium. The party's stand on services, the full development of which will determine the quality of everyday life, is similar.

TRYBUNA LUDU PUBLISHES CZYREK, FISCHER TOASTS

Czyrek Toast

AU111609 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Mar 81 p 7

[PAP-attributed report on toast by Jozef Czyrek, Polish foreign affairs minister, at the 9 March dinner party in honor of Oskar Fischer, GDR foreign affairs minister]

[Text] Among other things, J. Czyrek stressed that Poland had always attached much importance to meetings and friendly talks with the GDR, regarding them as an important factor in tightening friendly and comprehensive cooperation between the two neighboring socialist countries. The minister pointed out that primarily the community of ideals and close cooperation between the leading forces of the two people, the PZPR and the SED, constituted a strong foundation for the alliance, friendship and good neighborliness.

Additionally, the policy principles by our countries, inseparably linked with the principles of socialist internationalism, with the alliance and fraternal friendship with the USSR and with the strengthening unity among the countries of the socialist community, provide that foundation. The inviolability of those principles was once again confirmed with full vigor on 17 February, during the meeting held by Stanislaw Kania, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, with E. Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council Chairman.

Referring to the Zgorzelec agreement and the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance signed between Poland and the GDR in 1977, the minister stressed that the close neighborly relations between the two countries, shaped on those bases, opened a new page in the history of Polish-German relations and proved to be not only a new quality in bilateral links, but also a factor of European importance and an essential condition for political and territorial order, peace and stabilization on our continent.

J. Czyrek went on to say that in the climate of cold war and confrontation trends in the West, new revisionist attempts were being made to dispute the realities, the legal and political principles of peace and order in Europe; attempts to sow distrust, to drive a wedge between the fraternal socialist states and to interfere in their domestic affairs. It is not merely by chance that those attempts intensified at a time when serious economic and sociopolitical difficulties emerged in our country, and when we had undertaken the work of socialist renewal to overcome them.

For that reason we firmly state: Any calculations on the weakening of socialism in Poland, on undermining allied links with the land of the Soviets, with our socialist neighbors and friends are doomed. We also resolutely oppose the revisionist attempts to dispute the realities, treaties and agreements making our borders durable and our state territorially integral. Along with the USSR and other socialist states, Poland will continue to strengthen cooperation in the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA, will contribute its part to the common struggle for peace, international security, for checking the arms race and for disarmament.

Referring to the 26th CPSU Congress and L. Brezhnev's new peaceful initiatives, the speaker emphasized, that were received with great interest in the international arena, they substantially enriched the program for continuing dialogue and detente, particularly in the field of restricting and reducing armaments. It is to be expected that they will exert a favorable impact on the continuation of the Madrid meeting, particularly regarding a fundamental issue on which the favorable outcome of the meeting depends--the decision to convene a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. Having moved on behalf of the states of the socialist community to convene that conference, Poland will continue, jointly with its allies, to exert efforts in that direction.

The minister stated that the talks were businesslike and fruitful, adding that the issues discussed were substantially important both for deepening bilateral cooperation and for international cooperation.

In concluding the speech the minister referred to preparations for the 10th SED Congress and the 9th Extraordinary PZPR Congress. He expressed the confidence that those congresses would even more consolidate our friendship and would contribute toward further successful development of our cooperation for the benefit of the two states and the entire socialist community.

Fischer Speech

AU120941 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Mar 81 p 7

[PAP report on toast by Oskar Fischer, GDR foreign affairs minister, at the 9 March dinner given in his honor in Warsaw]

[Text] In his speech, O. Fischer emphasized that the talks were based on the joint statement made by E. Honecker and S. Kania to the effect that the further consolidation and development of fraternal relations between the GDR and Poland were greatly important.

In the period of more than 30 years that we have been treading the common path, close friendship has developed between our peoples. On the basis of farsighted and farreaching decisions adopted by the two leading parties, the SED and PZPR, cooperation between our states and peoples has assumed new historical dimensions.

The GDR foreign affairs minister went on to emphasize that the guaranteed socialist future of Poland was an issue of the greatest importance for the strength of the socialist community states, and thus an indispensable factor for stability and peace in Europe. The GDR firmly stands at the side of socialist Poland. That fact was strongly emphasized by the SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, E. Honecker, during his recent meeting with the PZPR Central Committee first secretary, S. Kania. The Moscow meeting of prominent figures in the Warsaw Pact member states in December 1980 clearly showed to the entire world that the spirit of socialist internationalism was characteristic of the attitude toward People's Poland. Nobody will manage to break the close link of friendship forever binding the states of our community, including the GDR and the Polish People's Republic.

Referring to the realistic message of peace pronounced from the podium of the 26th CPSU Congress by the supreme representative of the land of the soviets, Minister Fischer stressed that we actively supported those proposals aimed at improving the international situation. On the other hand, we note with growing concern that imperialism, with the assistance of the intensified policy of confrontation, is undermining the results attained in detente. For mankind, the preservation and consolidation of peace has now become an issue more vital than ever.

Our common socialist peace program, the minister continued, meets the needs of the time. Its purpose is to implement military detente and to lower the level of military confrontation. The path has been marked for a real turning point from the arms race to disarmament. Attaining an agreement on convening and preparing a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe would be advisable and correspond to the responsibility borne by the Madrid meeting. In our opinion, that conference should be held in Warsaw. It would give people hope, confidence and redoubled strength.

However, watching the reaction of certain NATO circles, one might think that not all states participating in the Madrid conference are willing to bear responsibility for its conclusion with results serving peace. Those circles are seeking one-sided benefits in a too obvious way. Precisely in the present aggravated situation the Madrid meeting is called upon to deepen mutual confidence among the participating states and to embark on the path of restricting military confrontations under the conditions of respect for the interests and security of all states. A stable peace and steps toward military detente are not favorable just for some, they are advantageous for all states and peoples. Now it is the NATO states' turn to make a constructive contribution toward the meeting's success.

Speaking about the forthcoming 10th SED Congress, the minister emphasized that it was confronting the party and all GDR citizens with new and even more ambitious tasks on the path of further shaping a developed socialist society. While attaining unprecedented results in socialist competitions, the GDR working people are preparing for that outstanding event.

FRG'S FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT 19-20 MARCH

LD111916 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] At the invitation of the minister of foreign affairs, Jozef Czyrek, FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher will pay an official visit to Poland on 19 and 20 March.

VISITING PCI OFFICIAL GIVES DINNER SPEECH

LD120943 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 7 Mar 81 p 16

[Unattributed report: "Nilde Jotti Received by President Ceausescu in Bucharest Yesterday"]

[Text] Bucharest--Lower house speaker [and PCI Central Committee member] Nilde Jotti, who has been on an official visit to Romania since Thursday, was received yesterday by President of the Romanian Republic Nicolae Ceausescu. Comrade Jotti also had meetings yesterday with First Deputy Prime Minister Elena Ceausescu, Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei, Chairman of the Romanian Parliamentary Group on European Security and Cooperation Marin Radoi and Chairman of the Grand National Assembly's Commission on Foreign Policy and International Economic Cooperation Vasile Pungan.

The meetings centered on the need for a new and greater joint commitment, on the one hand, to halt the arms race and strengthen peaceful relations among all peoples and, on the other, to intensify the already friendly Italian-Romanian economic and parliamentary relations. These topics were also at the center of the speech which the lower house speaker delivered at an official dinner given in her honor by Chairman of the Grand National Assembly Nicolae Giosan, who is her host in Bucharest.

"For peace to be truly and stably guaranteed," Jotti said among other things, "three principles must be asserted: the absolute observance of the independence and national integrity of every nation; noninterference, whether direct or indirect, in the internal affairs of every country; and the right of every people to seek their own path and to determine their own future autonomously.

"We must all realize that if we want lasting and stable results, apart from the indispensable agreement among the major powers, the decisions must be taken with the participation of all countries, within respect of the principle of equal rights," Jotti added, also stressing the need for the emerging countries to "find their place within the international economy, acquiring real economic independence."

To achieve this "it is important to make coordinated joint efforts to modify trading relations, facilitate the forms of economic and social development and eliminate exploitation and subjection"; "there must be a new conception of relations among the peoples that will surmount obstacles and mistrust and take into account the indissoluble link between the defense and development of mankind's fundamental and inalienable rights and the fulfillment of the right to work and to social emancipation." "I am convinced," Jotti concluded, "that in this field it is possible also to assist the process of rapprochement between the two sides into which Europe is split and to ensure that our continent performs the world role inherent in the tradition of its great democratic culture.

This morning the lower house speaker will visit the Italian school in Bucharest, named in memory of Aldo Moro, and will lay a wreath at the statute of the Italian statesman. Tomorrow Jotti will visit the Moldavia region.

ECONOMIC AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH MADAGASCAR

AU112146 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] An agreement on economic and technological cooperation between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar was signed today in Bucharest by Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and chairman of the Romanian side in the joint Romanian-Madagascar commission, and Pierre Simon, minister of rural development and agrarian reform of Madagascar. The document provides for joint ventures in the Democratic Republic of Madagascar in machine building, metallurgy, agriculture and other fields of mutual interest, with the desire to expand and develop relations between the two countries.

U.S. MILITARY AID TO AFGHANISTAN QUESTIONED

LD111654 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Reagan's readiness to offer military assistance to the rebels in Afghanistan, if they ask for it, does not lead to anything good and least of all to the quest for a way out of the crisis in which Afghanistan has been for more than a year through no fault of its own. It is possible that the United States has been sending weapons to Afghanistan, but if this is done overtly Afghanistan could become a scene of conflict between the two superpowers with unforeseeable consequences for world peace. Reagan himself has said that he has not yet studied all the problems that would emerge as a result of military aid being dispatched to Afghanistan, nor did he know, as he put it, if the USSR would have anything against it. It is simply incredible--concerning a possible Soviet attitude--that the U.S. President should have any doubts as to what Soviet reaction may be. It would probably be even harsher than the reaction of President Carter, Reagan's predecessor, to the entry of Soviet troops into Afghanistan.

Reagan's statement on Afghanistan was no surprise because before him the possiblity of sending military assistance to Afghanistan was mentioned by the Defense Secretary Weinberger. However, Weinberger is categorical about the interpreation of the so-called Monroe Doctrine when he says that the United States would not tolerate possible Soviet help to the rebels in El Salvador. The U.S. administration does not seem to see any similarity between Soviet involvement in Afghanistan and that of the United States in El Salvador. What it denies the other superpower Reagan's administration considers to be its right, which of course is quite illogical.

Of course, to oppose U.S. military aid to Afghanistan does not mean to advocate the presence of Soviet troops in that country. The people of Afghanistan must be allowed to resolve their problems themselves without outside meddling. Unfortunately, they have been denied this possibility and the confirmation that this is so is to be found in the fact that the presence of foreign troops has not resolved the situation in Afghanistan but made it even more difficult.

U.S. involvement, although restricted only to the dispatch of military aid, would result in the internationalization of the problem of Afghanistan, mainly to the detriment of the vital interests of the people of Afghanistan to be the master in their own house.

The Soviet presence in Afghanistan has placed a heavy burden on Soviet-U.S. relations and on the international situation as a whole. With the possible dispatch of U.S. military aid to Afghanistan, whether or not anyone asked for it, the existing crisis in the world would get worse. Not only would all the hopes of an early start to Soviet-U.S. dialogue be dashed, but the prospect of an ultimate extinguishing of existing flashpoints and of a prevention of the emergence of new ones be dispelled.

It is difficult not to believe that the U.S. administration is itself pondering over this and hence the hope that it will desist from sending weapons to Afghanistan. Of course this implies that the other side will take appropriate steps too.

GRLICKOV-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM SWEDEN

LD111906 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1642 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Mar (TANJUG)--Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, returned to Belgrade today at the head of an LCY delegation which paid a visit to Sweden at the invitation of the Swedish Social Democratic Party.

In an arrival statement, Aleksandar Grlickov stressed that, among other things, the visit had made possible direct contacts between the Swedish Social Democratic Party and the LCY.

During these talks the two sides discussed current international problems, noted the constructive role of the Nonaligned Movement in the present complex international situation and exchanged views on the situation of and conditions in the international workers movement.

Grlickov Statement

LD112052 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1907 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] Belgrade, 11 March (TANJUG)--The League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Social Democratic Party of Sweden have initiated a dialogue which should be even more intensive and richer in the future, stated member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium Aleksandar Grlickov on return to Belgrade today. Grlickov headed an LCY delegation on a visit to the Social Democratic Party of Sweden.

He added: "We are looking forward to a visit by the party's General Secretary Sven Andersson, who has accepted an invitation of the League of Communists to visit Yugoslavia.

In the talks with a delegation of the Social Democratic Party of Sweden, both sides stated their concern over the deterioration in international relations and readiness of both parties to do all they can for a revival of detente, stated Grlickov.

Both sides noted the encouraging effect which the recent Nonaligned Foreign Ministers' Conference in Delhi had in that respect.

In discussing the situation and conditions within the international workers' movement, apart from the known differences in view on this matter, the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Social Democratic Party of Sweden pointed to the need for wider rallying of the progressive forces in the struggle for the easing of world tension.

By these contacts, the LCY has rounded out its cooperation and dialogue with all socialist and social democratic parties of Europe. In this sense, the Social Democratic Party of Sweden and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia have assessed the LCY delegation's visit as useful to both sides, concluded Grlickov.

VJESNIK CITES BULGARIAN 'NEGATION' OF MACEDONIANS

AU111007 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 5 Mar 81 p 14

[Text] Sofia (TANJUG)--On Tuesday, Bulgaria celebrated the 103d anniversary of its liberation from the Ottoman Empire. Although this year's celebration of the San Stefano Treaty anniversary was not as pompous as in previous years, it was nevertheless used to negate the existence of the Macedonian nation and its history and to appropriate the most prominent Macedonian revolutionaries.

The names of the giants of Macedonian national history, Goce Delcev, Jane Sandanski and Damo Gruev, who, as the formal speaker said, "gave their lives for the liberation of Bulgaria and its people from the Osmanli slavery," were once again heard at the traditional meeting that was held at the square in front of the Bulgarian Assembly building on Tuesday evening.

A large number of Bulgarian party and state leaders attended the meeting.

VJESNIK, NIN REVIEW TUDJMAN TRIAL IN ZAGREB

AU111605 [Editorial Report] Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian on 21 February on page 19 of its weekly Saturday supplement SEDAM DANA carries a 1,200-word commentary by Ivan Lugar entitled "Trials: 'Historical Truths' According to Franjo Tudjman" in connection with the 20 February sentencing of Franjo Tudjman to a 3-year prison term on charges of hostile propaganda. Pointing out that "the verified history of the Yugoslav socialist self-managing soci ty may not be tailored and interpreted according to someone's wishes in order to try to prove some theses of suspect and hostile character," Lugar states in his article that "socialist Yugoslavia and socialist Croatia are not dungeons of positive and creative speech," as some foreign public information media have tried to present them in recent days. Yugoslavia is a community of equal peoples and nationalities in which the freedom of expressing his convictions and views is guaranteed for everyone by the constitution. However, "it is precisely because it is democratic and free that this society cannot and must not tolerate any plainly hostile activity or allow its social system to be defamed and slandered and the country's security undermined," Lugar says, adding that "the just concluded trial of Franjo Tudjman by the Zagreb District Court must be considered and appraised in this context."

According to Lugar, Tudjman's views and activities, which he has not changed since 1971 when he joined "the well-known, organized and aggressive nationalist harangues by counterrevolutionary elements," in fact amount to "deliberate defamations of self-managing socialism, to spreading national exclusiveness and intolerance in relation to other peoples and to political destructiveness." His theses about "the unsolved national question" as being "the only source of all problems encountered by the socialist Republic of Croatia in its development" are identical to the ideas promoted by all Ustasha and pro-Ustasha circles abroad and with his "transparent lies about concentration camps and places of mass executions" in World War II he joined "the fabrications and provocations of those circles afflicted by Nazi nostalgia who claim that gas ovens and mass crimes" in the German concentration camps and in the Jasenovac concentration camp are nothing but "imputations by victors," Lugar says.

He further notes that these days various representatives of foreign information media as well as of Amnesty International "have shown unprecedented concern for their Zagreb protege, not only to inform the world that the trial of 'an important Yugoslav opposition figure' has opened in Zagreb, but also, as usual, to call the attention of the world to 'the violations of basic civil rights and human freedoms in Yugoslavia.' We know who is cooking this up with their provocations," Lugar says. "We have had to deal with them before and have no illusions that we might free ourselves from them soon. They are a part of continued pressures from abroad trying to devalue socialist democracy in Yugoslavia by actions of 'democratic forces' and by various initiatives." However, history shows that "the struggle to recognize the basic human rights and freedoms has always been waged simultaneously with the struggle against the phenomena of their abuse. And furthermore: The democratic character of a country cannot be appraised only on the basis of a list of established rights and freedoms, but also on the basis of its existing guarantees against their abuse," Lugar emphasizes and concludes by saying that "Tudjman's views, positions and convictions" represent "a malicious and untrue presentation of the sociopolitical situation in our country and a spreading of the psychosis of fear, mistrust and lies. Briefly, they represent a clear counterrevolutionary act, an act which is unconditionally subject to criminal prosecution in all countries with democratic systems."

Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No. 1573 on 22 February on pages 23-24 carries a 1,450-word article by Jug Grizelj entitled "Tudjman's 'New Wave,'" reporting on and reviewing the trial of Franjo Tudjman in Zagreb.

To illustrate the charges against Tudjman, Grizelj reviews Tudjman's four interviews cited by the public prosecutor at the trial, that is, his 1977 Swedish television interview in which he claimed that "'the new wave of Croatian political emigres' was a consequence of 'the settling of accounts with the Croatian rennaissance movement in 1971;'" his interview with "a certain mysterious 'young Belgrade freelance journalist Vladimir Markovic, '" which was published in the Ustasha emigre newspaper HRVATSKA DRZAVA--as VJESNIK reports in the above commentary by Ivan Lugar; his 20 January 1980 interview with the German ARD Television in which he claimed that "'the defense of Croatian national interests has been crudely rejected'" in Yugoslavia "'as separatism or as conservative nationalism...;'" and his 21 May 1980 interview in which he said among other things that "'the difficult position of the Croatian people was the result of a lack of freedom and a certain insensitivity of the Yugoslav regime toward the Croatian issue.'"

As to Tudjman's public trial in Zagreb, Grizelj reports that "it has been held in an extraordinarily correct atmosphere, thanks to a great extent to the steady and dignified attitude of the court's president, Judge Joza Golob" and the efforts of the court to consider all remarks and proposals of the prosecution and the defense. Having attended the trial, Grizelj says that "what were the most difficult things to understand at the trial were the questions of why and how a veteran partisan fighter and retired general could reach that level of alienation from everything that represents the ideal of the Yugoslav revolution and that level of intolerance from which there is no return." He concludes that "only psychologists, sociologists and psychoanalysts could help explain 'the Tudjman phenomenon,' which unfortunately represents much more than the court can and must determine. How do nationalist intolerances and blindness arise and spread and what is the anatomy and motto of that hatred," Grizelj asks.

SERBIA, KOSOVO ACCEPT COMMITTEE BUDGET PROPOSAL

LD111606 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1121 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Mar (TANJUG)--The Finance Committee of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the Yugoslav Assembly today completed its part of the business of coordinating the draft of the Yugoslav social plan during the ensuing 5 years.

The delegations of Serbia and Kosovo accepted the Federal Executive Council's [FEC] proposal on the use of the money issue in the budget of the Federation.

The last year that the money issue will figure in the budget will be in 1983. This, it is assessed, has made a significant progress in the formation of the revenue side of the federal budget because in the future only the so-called quality resources [kvalitetna sredstva] will be used for this purpose. The process of reducing the money issue in the federal budget, in fact, began already this year because the share of the money issue has been halved in comparison with 1980. The Serbian delegation which believes that the money issue can be used until the end of 1985 accepted today the stand of the majority of other participants in the negotiations but linked it with the statement that the Socialist Republic of Serbia will have certain difficulties in providing for general and joint requirements.

Another reservation bound up with the Federation's budget expenditure was also removed today. All the republics and provinces accepted that the annual volume of budget expediture at the federal level be fixed every year at the growth rate which is lower than the growth of the social product. Within the ambit of this growth, it was agreed today, stable financing of the maintenance, development and modernization of the Yugoslav People's Army, of social and other services in economically inadequately developed republics and of Kosovo, of the exservicemen and invalid welfare and of other basic functions of the Federation will be ensured.

Attention is drawn also to the agreed level of noneconomic investments in the federal budget. Although the agreement on the basis of the social plan of the country makes a reference to 2 percent, all the delegations and the FEC have agreed that this percentage be reduced to 1.5 percent. This reduction in the share of non-economic investments by 0.5 percent will at first sight seem negligible. However, if one knows that this year's federal budget amounts to 170 billion dinars, one gets the figure of 850 million dinars which is not to be underated. What is even more important is that during the next 5 years this percentage will not be overstepped which enables a stabler financing of the Federation and which prevents excessive noneconomic expenditure.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR--Belgrade, 11 Mar (TANJUG)--By decree of the SFRY Presidency Paun Serbanovic, who until now had been an ambassador in the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs, has been appointed SFRY ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the State of Kuwait and to the Sultanate of Oman. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1119 GMT 11 Mar 81 LD]